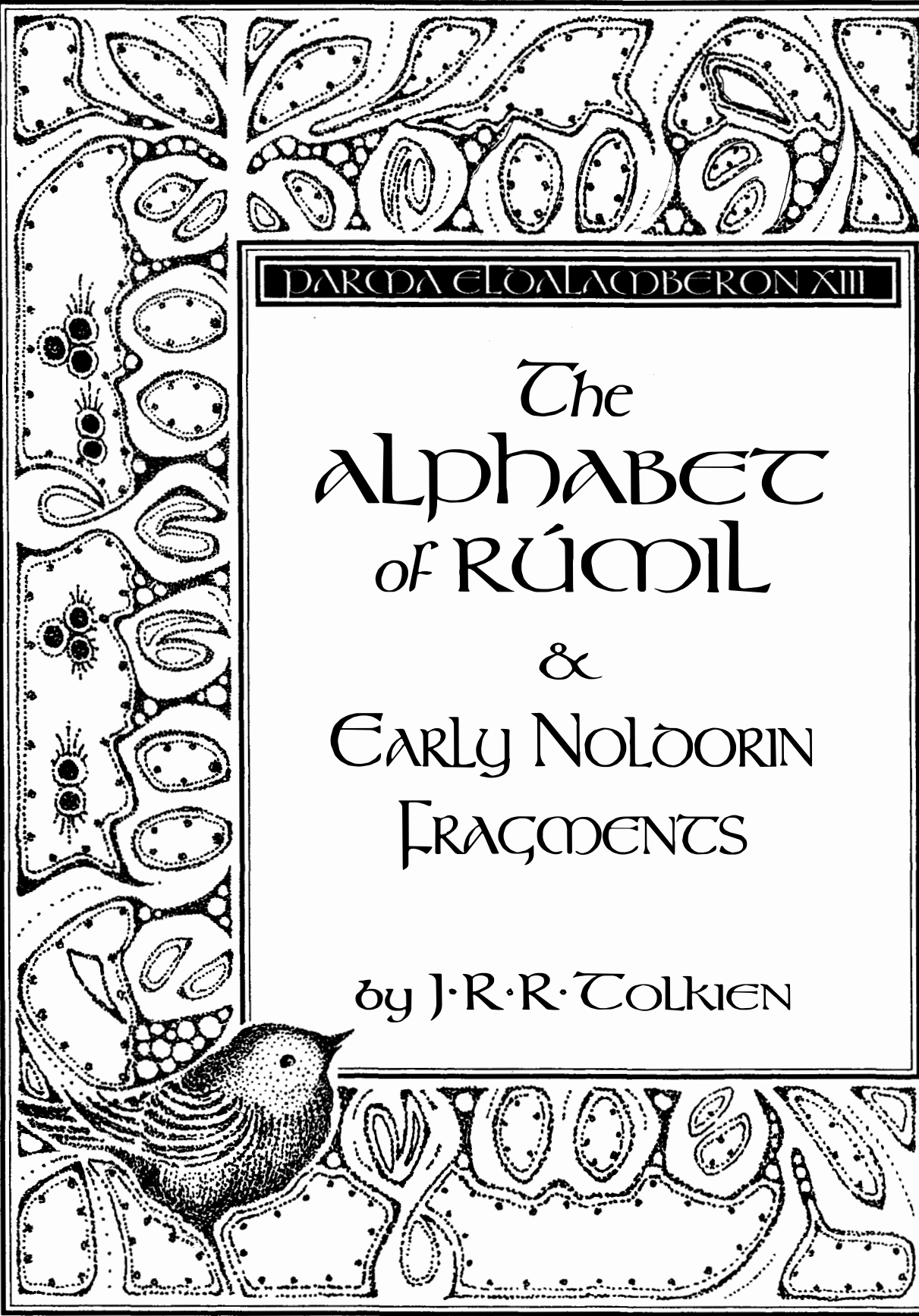


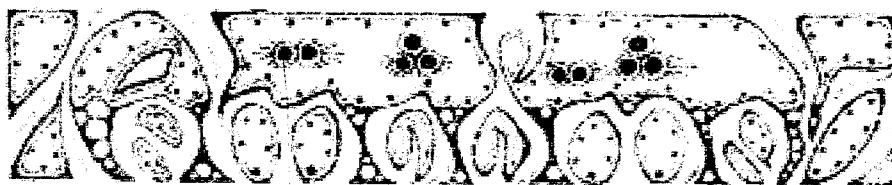
A decorative border surrounds the central text area. It features stylized, symmetrical leaf-like patterns at the top and bottom, and a vertical strip on the left side containing a small bird perched on a branch. The entire design is rendered in a black and white, woodcut-like style.

PARMA ELÖALAMBERON XIII

The
ALPHABET
of RÚMIL

&
EARLY NOLDORIN
FRAGMENTS

by J·R·R·TOLKIEN



PARMA ELDALAMBERON
The Book of Elven-tongues
Number 13

J. R. R. TOLKIEN

The
Alphabet of RÚMIL

Edited by
Arden R. Smith

Early NOLDORIN
Fragments

Edited by
Christopher Gilson, Bill Welden,
Carl F. Hostetter & Patrick Wynne

CUPERTINO — 2001
Second Printing: 2005

Table of Contents

The Alphabet of Rúmil

Documents by J. R. R. Tolkien

Edited by Arden R. Smith

Introduction	5
Acknowledgements	16
Texts and Commentary	19

Early Noldorin Fragments

By J. R. R. Tolkien

Edited by Christopher Gilson, Bill Welden,

Carl F. Hostetter and Patrick Wynne

Acknowledgements	92
Heraldic Devices of Tol Erethrin	93
Goldogrin Pronominal Prefixes	97
Early Chart of Names	98
The Official Name List	100
The Gnomish Lexicon Slips	106
Early Noldorin Grammar	119
Noldorin Word-lists	133
Noldorin Dictionary	157
List of Abbreviations	166

The Alphabet of Rúmil

Documents by J. R. R. Tolkien

Edited with introduction and commentary

by

Arden R. Smith

Copyright © 2001 by The Tolkien Trust

Introduction

The History of the Alphabet of Rúmil

The first published mention of the Alphabet of Rúmil appeared in Appendix E to *The Lord of the Rings*:

The *Tengwar* ... had been developed by the Noldor, the kindred of the Eldar most skilled in such matters, long before their exile. The oldest Eldarin letters, the Tengwar of Rúmil, were not used in Middle-earth. The later letters, the Tengwar of Fëanor, were largely a new invention, though they owed something to the letters of Rúmil.¹

Additional insights surfaced in the *History of Middle-earth* series. According to a text entitled *The Elvish Alphabets*, probably written shortly before Tolkien began *The Lord of the Rings*:

The oldest [Elvish alphabet] is the *Alphabet of Rúmil*. This is a final cursive elaboration of the oldest letters of the Noldor in Valinor. Only the completion and arrangement of this system was actually due to Rúmil of Túna; its author or authors are now forgotten. Though originating in Túna it is called 'Valinorian' because it was mainly used for writing of Qenya, and was later ousted from use among the Noldor by the Alphabet of Fëanor. It is said still to be used by the Lindar of Valinor; but is not in general use among the Qendi.²

The *Lhammas*, dating from the same period, does not mention the Alphabet of Rúmil by name, but it does imply that the Rúmilian script would only have been used for the representation of Q(u)enya:

It was the Noldor who in the early days of their sojourn in Valinor devised letters... But it was long ere the Noldor themselves wrote in books with their own tongue, and though they carved and wrote in those days many things in monument and document, the language they used was Qenya, until the days of Fëanor's pride.³

Finally, the essay *Quendi and Eldar*, dating from circa 1959–60, informs us of the proper Qenya terminology regarding the individual Rúmilian letters:

Before he turned to other matters Fëanor completed his alphabetic system, and here also he introduced a change in terms that was afterwards followed. He called the written representation of a spoken *tengwe* (according to his definition) a *tengwa*. A 'letter' or any individual significant mark had previously been called a *sarat*, from *SAR 'score, incise' > 'write'. The Fëanorian letters were always called *tengwar* in Qenya, though *sarati* remained the name for the Rúmilian letters.⁴

On the basis of the documents published in the present volume, some of Tolkien's earlier views concerning the history and use of the Rúmilian alphabet can be inferred. The alphabet appears to have been developed originally as a general phonetic alphabet, applicable to a variety of languages, as was later the case with the Tengwar of Fëanor; Rúmil's Alphabet is called "the universal Eldarin alphabet system" in document R15. Tables of the Rúmilian alphabet include examples of specifically Qenya usages of the letters; see especially document R17. Qenya words in Rúmilian script are likewise extant, as are Rúmilian renderings (in document R17) of the first four lines of

¹ *The Return of the King*, 1955, p. 395.

² *The Treason of Isengard*, 1989, p. 453.

³ *The Lost Road and Other Writings*, 1987, p. 173.

⁴ *The War of the Jewels*, 1994, p. 396.

the Qenya poem “Earendel”. Gnomish words written in Rúmilian also appear sporadically in the documents, and the text of document R21 in fact demonstrates how the “traditional fairy let[ters]” were employed in the representation of the *Lam na Ngoldathon*.

Of course, the Alphabet of Rúmil was not actually invented by the Noldor in Valinor, but rather by J. R. R. Tolkien in Oxford. However, it is indeed the oldest Eldarin alphabet in both the Primary and Secondary Worlds. It seems fairly certain that the alphabet was not yet in existence when the Qenya and Gnomish Lexicons were composed, and the earliest known evidence of the alphabet, in the form of entries in Tolkien’s diary, dates from early 1919. Tolkien apparently designed the script as a code-alphabet for the representation of English, but he soon connected it with his Elvish mythology and modified it for use with his Elvish languages.⁵ Most of the surviving examples of Rúmilian script date from 1919 to the mid-1920s, during which period Tolkien frequently revised the system. Only a few examples date from after 1930, and these consist mainly of doodles and individual Rúmilian characters cited in texts and tables. The Rúmilian alphabet nevertheless remained in Tolkien’s conception of the linguistic history of the Quendi, as the quotations above demonstrate, but the focus of Tolkien’s attention with regard to writing systems had shifted to his later alphabetic creations, the Cirth and the Tengwar.

The Documents in the Corpus

The corpus presented here contains every Rúmilian *sarat* that has been made available for publication. These *sarati* appear in a total of twenty-six documents, to which I have assigned the abbreviations R1 through R26. Where a document consists of more than one page, the individual pages are indicated by lower case letters, e.g., R1a and R1b. In the case of documents that do not deal primarily with the Rúmilian alphabet, only relevant excerpts have been included. Two items from the corpus have previously appeared in print: R1a in *Vinyar Tengwar* 37, p. 18, and R26 in *Vinyar Tengwar* 39, p. 7 (along with a single character, taken from another document, in the notes on p. 19). Tolkien’s diary has not been made available and is therefore not included in the present volume.⁶

The twenty-six documents are of various types. The most prevalent type consists of tables of *sarati* with phonetic values indicated, or discussions of the alphabet comprised primarily of such tables: R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17b–c, R18, and R19a. There are also a few tables without any values indicated: R1b, R3, R4, and R6. Some of the documents are comprised predominantly of connected text: R1a, R2, R17a, R20, R21, and R22. Documents R5, R19b, R23, and R25 should be described as consisting primarily of doodles, i.e., assorted individual characters, individual words, or snippets of connected text, such as fragmentary lines from a poem or repetitions of Tolkien’s name. In the case of R23 and R25, the Rúmilian doodles are found among other doodles and texts, written mainly in the Fëanorian script. Finally, documents R24 and R26 are individual Rúmilian characters within non-Rúmilian texts and tables. It should be noted, however, that few of these categorizations are absolute; many of the tables and texts, for example, also contain a considerable number of doodles.

In addition to the numerical designations, I have also given each of the documents a title briefly describing the contents. The full list is as follows, with shelf-marks included for those items presently in the collection of the Bodleian Library, Oxford:

- R1: Túrin Prose Fragment and Table of Rúmilian Letters (Tolkien S1 (VII) fol. 15 r/v)
- R2: Túrin Verse Fragment (Tolkien A20/4 fol. 53v, 167v)
- R3: Table of Rúmilian Letters (Tolkien A20/4 fol. 160v, 247v, 158v, 159v)

⁵ See *The Book of Lost Tales, Part Two* (henceforth cited as II), 1984, p. 69, and Humphrey Carpenter, *Tolkien: A Biography*, 1977, p. 100.

⁶ I discovered a document containing two additional *sarati* too late to incorporate it into the text portion of this edition. The characters **Ṛ** and **Ṛ** appear, somewhat obscured by ink smears, on the verso of a table entitled “OE Runes normalised”. The table was written on a section of a proof-sheet of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, bearing part of the entry for “stole sb.¹” on the verso. This document clearly dates from the period 1918–20; see “Chronological Arrangement of the Documents” below.

- R4: Table of Rúmilian Letters (Tolkien A20/4 fol. 38v, 265v, 87v; 265r)
- R5: Rúmilian Doodles (Tolkien A29/1 fol. 40v)
- R6: Table of Rúmilian Letters (Tolkien A20/4 fol. 270v, 359v)
- R7: Table of Rúmilian Usage in the Diary
- R8: Table of “Gondolic Script” (January 1921)
- R9: Table of “Rúmil’s Alphabet” (October 1921)
- R10: Table of “Rúmil’s Alphabet” (October/December 1921)
- R11: Table of a Rúmilian Mode (January 1922)
- R12: Table of the “Valinorian” Alphabet
- R13: Table of the “Alphabet of Rúmil”
- R14: Table of a Rúmilian Mode
- R15: Qenya Grammar Excerpt
- R16: Table of the “New Upright Style” of the Rúmilian Alphabet
- R17: Description of the “Alphabet of Rúmil”
- R18: Table of a Rúmilian Mode
- R19: Incomplete Table of Rúmilian Letters with Rúmilian Doodles (Tolkien A33/1 fol. 87v/r)
- R20: Sample Texts in Middle and Modern English
- R21: Gnomish Usage Fragment (Tolkien E16/45 fol. 30v)
- R22: “The Walrus and the Carpenter” (Excerpt) and “Our Father”
- R23: Tolkien’s Name in Rúmilian and Mirrored Rúmilian
- R24: Rúmilian Letters in a Discussion of Fëanorian
- R25: Rúmilian Doodles
- R26: Fëanorian Use of Rúmilian [3] (Excerpt from *Quendi and Eldar*, Appendix D)

General Overview of Modes and Varieties

The Rúmilian alphabet, as demonstrated by this corpus of twenty-six documents, existed in a wide variety of forms. Some of this variety is due to Tolkien’s numerous revisions to various elements in the system and thus shows (real-world) diachronic change. There are also varieties existing side-by-side at the same stage of development, differing in such features as the direction of writing or the application of the *sarati* to the sounds of various languages. We may divide the documents into groups according to their shared features.

One salient feature of most of the documents is the attachment of the *sarati* to a stem or bar, which generally runs for the length of the written line. Characters attached to such a stem, in either a continuous or discontinuous form, are found in documents R2–R15, R17–R19, the margin of R21, the right half of R22, R24, and R25. In several of the documents, however, the stem is absent: R1, R16, R19b, R20, R21, the left half of R22, R23, R25, and R26.

The direction of writing is also a variable feature. The script is written vertically from top to bottom, or at least appears to be, in most of the documents: R1–R5, R7–R15, R17–R20, R22–R24, and possibly in the margin of R21. The columns of script may then be ordered from left to right, as in R1, R2, R20, and R22, or from right to left, as in R17a. The characters could also be written horizontally, either by rotating a column of script ninety degrees or by utilizing letter-forms specifically adapted to horizontal writing. Horizontal Rúmilian script appears in R6, R8a, the margin of R11a, R16, R17a, R19b, R21, R25, and possibly two lines of R22. In R16, R19b, R21, R22 (if horizontal), and maybe R25, the writing runs from left to right, but in R11a and R17a it runs from right to left. According to R17a, boustrophedon (alternating right to left and left to right) was also possible, but no examples are given.

Yet another criterion for subclassification is the application of a given mode to a specific language. Documents R1, R2, R7–R11, R14a, R16, and R18–R23 all contain either English words written in Rúmilian script, indications of special usage of certain characters in the representation of English, or both. There are even passages of Middle English text in Rúmilian script in R19b and R20. Examples of the alphabet’s use for the writing of Qenya are also common, with R13, R14b, R15, R17a, R17c, R26, and perhaps R18 containing Qenya words or indications of special Qenya usage. Document R21 utilizes a mode stated to have been used for

Gnomish, though only a short phrase in the language actually appears in it. Nothing appears elsewhere regarding special Gnomish adaptations of the script, but Rúmilian spellings of a few names in the language appear in R1a and R10b. For the most part, however, the tables display general phonetic systems applicable to a variety of languages; see for example the “Phonetic form” in R17b.

Modes of the Rúmilian alphabet may also be categorized according to the placement of the vocalic *tehtar* with respect to the surrounding consonants. The most common type places the vowel to the left of or above the following consonant; this can be seen in R1, R2, R7 (columns 1 and 2), R8–R11, R14–R16, R18, one line of R19b, and R20–R23. The vowel is placed to the left of or above the preceding consonant in R7 (column 3), R17a, R17c, most of R19, and one word in R20. The variation in vowel placement is noted in R17b. No Rúmilian vowels appear in R3–R6, R12, R13, and R24–R26. As in the Fëanorian system, the tendency is to use the first type in the writing of English and Gnomish and the second type in the writing of Q(u)enya, but this is by no means absolute. R7 (column 3) and R19, for example, contain English words with vowels written to the left of the preceding consonant, and R15 shows Qenya words with vowels written to the left of the following consonant.

One final method of classifying the modes of the Rúmilian script would be according to the phonetic values assigned to certain *sarati*, or even according to the presence or absence of certain *sarati* in the system. Though some of the characters are quite stable throughout the development of the system, such as those for **p** and **r**, the characters for some of the other values are quite volatile, especially those representing palatal, palato-alveolar, velar, and labiovelar sounds. I will refrain from a detailed examination of such variation here and allow the documents to speak for themselves. However, the variation in the characters used to represent the velar and labiovelar stops (**k**, **g**; **k^w**, **g^w**) is useful in determining a rough chronology of the documents, so it will be discussed in greater detail in the following section.

Chronological Arrangement of the Documents

Only four of the documents in the present corpus are explicitly dated, namely R8 through R11, and these represent only a thirteen-month period (January 1921 to January 1922) in the alphabet’s long history. The paper on which R7 was written bears a printed date of 3 January 1921, providing us with a *terminus post quem*; it could very well have been written later than R8 (and perhaps also later than the other dated documents), but since it is a compendium of some of the letter-forms used before 1921, including some from 1919, it has been placed before R8 in the chronology.

In the absence of explicitly written dates, the types of paper on which the documents were written have provided clues toward establishing their chronology. Each of the documents, with the exception of R21 and R26, was written on one of three types of paper. The earliest of these is paper from proof-sheets of the *Oxford English Dictionary*. In the case of R1 and R2, portions of printed dictionary entries actually appear on the manuscript pages. R3 through R6 contain no printed text, but the paper is of the same type and size. Tolkien would have obtained this paper while he was on the dictionary staff, from about November 1918 to June 1920.⁷ The documents written on such paper probably date from that period, though it is also possible that Tolkien kept some of the paper and used it even after he had left the dictionary staff.

The next type is examination script paper from the University of Leeds, where Tolkien taught from the autumn of 1920 until he moved back to Oxford in the autumn of 1925. R7–R11, R15–R16, and R20 are all on this sort of paper. Again, though use of this paper provides a *terminus post quem*, it is still possible that some of these documents were written after Tolkien’s return to Oxford.

The other main type of paper is the so-called “Oxford paper” described by Christopher Tolkien as “the paper of good quality that my father used for many years in all his writing... in ink or

⁷ See Carpenter, *op. cit.*, pp. 101–102 and 265, and Peter M. Gilliver, “At the Wordface: J. R. R. Tolkien’s Work on the *Oxford English Dictionary*”, in *Proceedings of the J. R. R. Tolkien Centenary Conference 1992*, ed. Patricia Reynolds and Glen GoodKnight, 1995, pp. 173–186.

pencil (i.e., when not typing): this plain paper was supplied to him by the Examination Schools at Oxford University, being the unused pages of the booklets of paper provided for examination candidates.⁸ Barring any evidence for a later date, the documents written on this paper, namely R12–R14, R17–R19, and R22–R25, could have been written as early as 1924, since Tolkien acted as an external examiner at Oxford in 1924 and 1925, while he was still a professor at Leeds.

Another key to the chronology lies in the letter-forms used to represent certain phonetic values in the various documents. Particularly useful in this regard are the *sarati* used to represent the values **k** and **k^w** (**k^w**, **q**). Assuming that Carpenter's dating of R1 to June 1919 is correct, the mode exemplified in it is the earliest that we have available.⁹ This mode uses **𐌵** for **k**, and this mode is likewise used (with long stems added) in R2. The next stage is represented by R7, written circa January 1921 but containing earlier versions of the alphabet, in which **k** is represented by single-hook forms like **𐌶** and **𐌷**, the latter of which is also used in R8, which shows the state of the alphabet in January 1921. In R9, dated nine months later, Tolkien wrote **k** as **𐌶** but replaced it immediately with **𐌸**. Five days later he changed this to **𐌹**. This form of the *sarat* for **k** (or rotated versions in some horizontally written modes) appears in all of the remaining documents that seem to pre-date the 1930s, i.e., R10–R21. This group may be subdivided according to the signs for **k^w**: **𐌺** in R9–R15 (with a rotated variant in R16), **𐌻** and **𐌼** in R17, and the latter also in R18; documents R19–R21 contain no examples of a sign with this value. In the early 1930s, in R22 and R23, Tolkien reverted to using **𐌸** for **k**, with **k^w** represented by the signs for **k** and **w** in R22.

In general, the ordering of the documents in the present volume is more along the lines of chronological groupings than strict chronology. This is most apparent in documents R12–R21, where I have tended to ignore the paper type in favor of the documents' content. For example, R21 could in fact be one of the earliest documents of this group, and it is in fact unlikely that it is the last, given the early linguistic form of the words *Lam na-Ngoldathon*, but I have placed it last as an example of a horizontal mode with an unknown **k^w**-type. The chronological groupings may be summarized as follows:

R1–R6: *Oxford English Dictionary* proof-sheets (ca. 1919–20)

R1–R2: **k**-type **𐌵**

R3–R6: **k**-type uncertain

R3–R5: vertical modes

R6: horizontal mode

R7: Overview of earlier modes (ca. 1919–20) on Leeds paper, **k**-type **𐌷** (1921)

R8–R11: Dated documents on Leeds paper (1921–22)

R8: **k**-type **𐌷**

R9: **k**-type **𐌸** > **k**-type **𐌹**, **k^w**-type **𐌺**

R10–R11: **k**-type **𐌹**, **k^w**-type **𐌺**

R12–R21: Undated documents of **k**-type **𐌹** on Leeds and Oxford paper (ca. 1921–25)

R12–R16: **k^w**-type **𐌺**

R12–R15: vertical modes

R16: horizontal mode

R17–R18: **k^w**-type **𐌻**

R19–R21: **k^w**-type unknown

R19–R20: vertical modes

R21: horizontal mode

R22–R23: Rúmilian/Fëanorian documents on Oxford paper, **k**-type **𐌸** (ca. 1930)

R24–R26: Rúmilian/Fëanorian documents, ordered chronologically (1930–60).

⁸ *The Lays of Beleriand* (henceforth cited as III), 1985, p. 81

⁹ See the commentary following the text of R1.

Symbols and Conventions

In order to better understand the texts and the commentaries, the following editorial conventions should be noted:

- The phonetic symbols used in the commentaries agree in general with those used by Tolkien in the texts, which are explained below.

- In addition to the phonetic symbols, the following signs are used in the transliterations of Rúmilian texts: – represents a short carrier, = represents a long carrier, / represents a consonant-doubling *tehta*, and ~ represents a *tehta* indicating a preceding homorganic nasal.¹⁰

- Curly brackets { } represent deletions in the manuscripts, whereas square brackets [] indicate editorial additions. Where such brackets in a text are Tolkien's own, this is noted in the commentary. All parentheses () appearing in the texts are Tolkien's.

- In general, the Rúmilian characters presented in the texts are scanned directly from photocopies or photographs of the actual manuscripts, whereas the non-Rúmilian characters have for the sake of clarity been replaced by typed versions. Manuscript forms of non-Rúmilian text have been retained for various reasons in R2, R5, and R23.¹¹ In some instances, the scanned Rúmilian characters have had to be cleaned up digitally, as in those cases where the originals were smeared or struck through. Some deleted *sarati*, particularly those whose forms had been obscured, have been given in the deleted form in which they appear in the manuscripts. Others, particularly those for which the underlying forms are unmistakable, have been reconstructed and placed within curly brackets, as have all deleted English letters and phonetic symbols. Deletions and their treatment within the individual documents are discussed fully in the commentaries following the texts.

- The arrangement of the tables in the manuscripts has been retained for the most part in the edited versions. In a number of cases, it has been necessary to spread tables over two facing pages to achieve this. Where the arrangement has been changed significantly for reasons of space or clarity (most notably in R7 and R16), this is pointed out in the commentaries.

Phonetic Symbols Used by Tolkien

Symbol sequences not included in the table are clusters comprised of smaller phonetic units that are given in the table, such as **mp** from **m** + **p** and **aiə** from **ai** + **ə**. The pronunciations given are approximate and may vary according to the speaker.¹² The symbols given in brackets are those employed by the International Phonetic Association (IPA).

a, ǣ Short open front unrounded vowel [a], as in Fr. *patte* 'paw', Ger. *Mann* 'man', and the Chicago pronunciation of the *o* in English *pot*; or short open back unrounded vowel [ɑ], as in Fr. *pâté* 'pie'. The *tehta* representing this sound is also often used to represent æ (q.v.); see especially R7 and R10.

ā, á Long open front unrounded vowel [a:], as in Fr. *part* 'part', Ger. *mahnen* 'to urge', and the Boston pronunciation of Eng. *park*; or long open back unrounded vowel [ɑ:], as in Eng. *father* and Fr. *pâte* 'paste'.

¹⁰ The usage of such signs in Rúmilian agrees in general with the usage in the Féanorian system; see *The Return of the King*, pp. 399–400.

¹¹ The non-Rúmilian text in R2 is such a jumble and so integrated into the rest of the writing on the page that it seemed advisable to show the actual form of the full document and to give the edited non-Rúmilian lines in the commentary. I decided to retain the non-Rúmilian manuscript line in R5 in the hope that someone might be able to identify the handwriting. Finally, the mirrored version of Tolkien's name in R23 seemed to me to be more artwork than text and thus worthy of presentation in facsimile.

¹² *The Principles of the International Phonetic Association*, 1949, and Geoffrey K. Pullum and William A. Ladusaw, *Phonetic Symbol Guide*, 1986, have been invaluable resources in putting together these phonetic descriptions. Peter T. Daniels and William Bright (eds.), *The World's Writing Systems*, 1996, *The Oxford English Dictionary*, 2nd ed., 1989, and a number of foreign language dictionaries and textbooks have also been very useful.

- â** Short open-mid back rounded vowel [ɔ], as in Fr. *pomme* ‘apple’, Ger. *Sonne* ‘sun’, and the Scottish pronunciation of Eng. *pot*; or short open back rounded vowel [ɒ], as in the British “Received Pronunciation” (RP) of Eng. *pot*.
ā Long open-mid back rounded vowel [ɔ:], as in Eng. *corn*.
ai, ai Diphthongal [ar], as in Eng. *mice*.
au Diphthongal [au], as in Eng. *mouse*.
æ Short, not quite fully open, front unrounded vowel [æ], as in Eng. *cat*.
ǣ Long, not quite fully open, front unrounded vowel [æ:], a lengthened version of the above.
ʌ Short open-mid back (or central) unrounded vowel [ʌ], as in Eng. *cut*.
ā Long open-mid back (or central) unrounded vowel [ʌ:], a lengthened version of the above.
b Voiced bilabial stop [b], as in Eng. *bat*.
ḃ Voiced bilabial fricative [β], as in Span. *saber* ‘to know’.
c Used in the table of R14 to represent the voiceless palato-alveolar affricate [tʃ] (see **č**), but used in the note on traditional English spelling to represent orthographic **c** regardless of pronunciation. The value [tʃ] rather than [c] (see below) is assumed, due to the use of **j**, **š**, and **ž** in the same series, but R14 does not actually distinguish between palatals and palato-alveolars.
č, č Voiceless palatal stop [c] (or palatalized [kʲ]/[kj] or [tʃ]/[tj]), as *ty* in Hungarian *kutya* ‘dog’ or *kj* in Icelandic *kjóll* ‘dress’. See R15 re Qenya *ty*. The *sarat* with the value **č** can also be used for **tʃ** in R8, but the values **č** and **tš** (=tʃ) are assigned to different *sarati* in R11.
č Voiceless palato-alveolar affricate [tʃ], as *ch* in Eng. *chat*.
ch Represents the normal English spelling of the voiceless palato-alveolar affricate [tʃ]; see **č**.
cw Represents the Old English spelling of the cluster [kw], as in *cwic* ‘quick, alive’; see **k w**.
d Voiced dental or alveolar stop [d], as in Eng. *dog*.
dj, dy Cluster [dj] (or voiced palatal stop [j]), as in the British RP of Eng. *during* or the *gy* of Hungarian *Magyar* ‘Hungarian’.
dž Voiced palato-alveolar affricate [dʒ], as in Eng. *judge*.
ð Voiced interdental fricative [ð], as *th* in Eng. *that*.
e Short open-mid front unrounded vowel [e], as in Eng. *pet* and Ger. *Bett* ‘bed’; or short close-mid front unrounded vowel [e], as in Fr. *bébé* ‘baby’.
ē Long open-mid front unrounded vowel [e:] (see **ē**); or long close-mid front unrounded vowel [e:] (see **ē**).
ē Long open-mid front unrounded vowel [e:], as in Fr. *bête* ‘beast’ and Ger. *wählen* ‘to choose’.
ē Short close-mid front unrounded vowel [e], as in Fr. *bébé* ‘baby’.
ē Long close-mid front unrounded vowel [e:], as in Ger. *Beet* ‘(flower)bed’.
ēa Diphthongal [ea] or something similar; most likely used to represent Old English *ea*, presumably pronounced [æa], as in *eahta* ‘eight’.
ēa Dissyllabic [ea] or something similar, as in Span. *real* ‘royal’.
ea Diphthongal [eə] or [ɛə], as in the British RP of Eng. *air*.
ei, ei Diphthongal [ei], as in Eng. *day*.
eu Diphthongal [eu], as in Finnish *seura* ‘society’, not as *eu* in Eng. [ju:], Fr. [ø], Ger. [ɔy], etc.
ə Short mid central unrounded vowel [ə], as *a* in Eng. *above*.
ē Long mid central unrounded vowel [ɜ:] or [ɛ:], as in the British RP of Eng. *learn*.
f Voiceless labiodental fricative [f], as in Eng. *fish*.
g Voiced velar (or advanced velar) stop [g], as in Eng. *go* and *give*.
ǵ, ǵ Voiced palatal stop [ɟ] (or palatalized [dʲ]/[dj] or [gʲ]/[gj]), as in Hungarian *Magyar* ‘Hungarian’. The *sarat* with the value **ǵ** could also be used for **dž** in R8, but the values **ǵ** and **dž** are assigned to different *sarati* in R11.
ǧ = **dž**.

- g^j** Palatalized [g^j] or cluster [gj] (or voiced palatal stop [ɟ]), as in Icelandic *gjöf* ‘gift’ or Hungarian *Magyar* ‘Hungarian’ (particularly in its English pronunciation).
- g^u, g^w, g^w** Cluster [gw] (or [g^w]), as in Eng. *guano*, *guar*, and Welsh *gwely* ‘bed’.
- g, g^u** Voiced labiovelar stop [g^w] or cluster [gw]; see above.
- h** Voiceless glottal fricative or approximant [h], as in Eng. *hot*.
- ht** Presumably the cluster [çt], as in Ger. *Licht* ‘light’, and/or the cluster [xt], as in Ger. *Nacht* ‘night’.
- hty** Presumably the cluster [çtj]/[çc] or [xtj]/[xc].
- hw** Voiceless rounded labiovelar approximant or fricative [ʍ] or the cluster [hw], as in Eng. *which*, as pronounced by speakers who distinguish it from *witch*.
- hy** Voiceless palatal fricative [ç], as *ch* in Ger. *ich* ‘I’; or the cluster [hj], as in Eng. *huge* and *Hugh*, as pronounced by speakers who distinguish these from *Eug(ene)* and *you*.
- h̄** = **hy**.
- h̄o** = **hw**.
- i** (also undotted) Short semi-close front unrounded vowel [ɪ], as in Eng. *pit*; or short close front unrounded vowel [i], as in Fr. *sì* ‘if’.
- ī** (also undotted) The vowel [ɪ] or [i] in a consonantal function, especially in a diphthong such as the [eɪ] in Eng. *day*. Its pronunciation is essentially identical to that of the voiced palatal approximant [j], the *y* in Eng. *yes*.
- ī** Long close front unrounded vowel [i:], as in Eng. *bee*. It could also theoretically represent a long semi-close front unrounded vowel [ɪ:].
- ī̇** = **i** or **ī**
- ij** Diphthongal [ij], essentially = [i:]; see **ī**.
- iu** Diphthongal [iʊ], as in Gothic *niun* ‘nine’ and the Northern English pronunciation of *new*.
- īu** Diphthongal [ju] or [ju], as in Ger. *jung* ‘young’.
- īū** Diphthongal [jʊ:] or [ju:], as in Eng. *you*.
- īū̇** Diphthongal [iʊ:] or [iu:]. The indication of a long glide is unusual and may signify that **ū̇** is to be regarded as **uū̇**.
- j** (also undotted) Normally represents the voiced palato-alveolar affricate [dʒ], except in R18 and in such combinations as **īj** and **tj**, where it represents the voiced palatal approximant [j]; in R12 and R13 it is used to represent both values, the former equated with **dž** and the latter with **y**.
- k** Voiceless velar (or advanced velar) stop [k], as in Eng. *cot* and *kit*
- k̄** = **c**.
- k̄l, k̄j** Palatalized [k^j] or cluster [kj] (or voiceless palatal stop [c]), as in Icelandic *kjól* ‘dress’.
- k^w, k^w** Cluster [kw] (or [k^w]), as the *qu* in Eng. *quick*.
- l** Voiced alveolar lateral approximant [l], as in Eng. *live*.
- l mouillé** Voiced palatal lateral approximant [ɭ], as the *gl* in Italian *figlio* ‘son’ and the Castilian pronunciation of *ll* in Span. *llama*.
- l̄** = **l mouillé**.
- l̄** Voiceless alveolar lateral approximant [l̥] (or fricative [ɬ]), as in Welsh *llyfr* ‘book’.
- l̄** (Palatalized) voiced alveolar lateral approximant [l̥^j], also the cluster [lj] (so used in R12); see **l** and **lj**.
- l̄̇** (Palatalized) voiceless alveolar lateral approximant [l̥^j] (or fricative [ɬ^j]), also the cluster [lj] or [ɬj] (so used in R12); thus essentially **l̄** with or without a following *y*-glide.
- lh** = **l̄̇**.
- lj, ly** Voiced palatal lateral approximant [ɭ] (see **l mouillé** above) or the cluster [lj], as *lli* in Eng. *brilliant*.
- ł** Velarized voiced alveolar lateral approximant [ɭ̥] or voiced velar lateral approximant [ɭ], as in Eng. *all*.

- ɮ** Represents the velarized voiced alveolar lateral approximant [ɮ] or voiced velar lateral approximant [ɮ] (see above) in R11, R17, and R18, but the voiced palatal lateral approximant [ʎ] (see **l mouillé**) in R14.
- ʎ** Represents the voiceless palatal lateral approximant [ʎ] (the voiceless counterpart of **ɮ**) in R14.
- ɮ** Voiced velar lateral approximant [ɮ] or velarized voiced alveolar lateral approximant [ɮ]; see **ɮ**.
- ʎ** Voiceless velar lateral approximant [ʎ] or velarized voiceless alveolar lateral approximant [ʎ]; the voiceless counterpart of **ɮ**.
- m** Voiced bilabial nasal [m], as in Eng. *mat*.
- ṁ, mh** Voiceless bilabial nasal [m]; the voiceless counterpart of **m**. This is not the same sound as that represented by **mh** in Appendix E (*The Return of the King*, p. 404), which is a “spirant *m* (or nasal *v*)”, i.e., [β] or [v̥].
- n** Voiced dental or alveolar nasal [n], as in Eng. *no*.
- ñ** = **ñ**.
- ñ** Voiceless dental or alveolar nasal [n], as in Icelandic *hnífur* ‘knife’.
- ñ** Voiced palatal nasal [ɲ], as *gn* in Fr. *agneau* ‘lamb’ and *ñ* in Span. *año* ‘year’; or the cluster [ɲj], as *ni* in Eng. *onion*.
- ñ** Voiceless palatal nasal [ɲ] or the cluster [ɲj]; the voiceless counterpart of **ñ**.
- ng** Orthographic representation of the voiced velar nasal [ŋ] (see **ṁ**) or the cluster [ŋg] (see **ṁg**).
- ngh** Orthographic representation of the voiceless velar nasal [ɲ]; see **ṁ**.
- nghw** Orthographic representation of the cluster [ɲw]; see **ṁw**.
- ngw, ngw** Cluster [ɲgw] (see **ṁg w**) or [ɲw] (see **ṁw**).
- nh** = **ñ**.
- nh** = **ñ**.
- ny** = **ñ**.
- ñy** = **ñ**.
- ɲ** Voiced palatal nasal [ɲ] or the cluster [ɲj]; see **ñ**. This symbol is only used in R12 and R14, and in these documents it is clearly used with this value and *not* with its normal value of [ɲ], the voiced velar nasal, for which Tolkien generally uses **ṁ** (q.v.).
- ñ** = **ñ**.
- ṁ** Voiced velar nasal [ŋ], as *ng* in Eng. *ring*.
- ṁ** Labialized voiced velar nasal [ɲʷ] or the cluster [ɲ(g)w]; see **ṁg w** and **ṁw**.
- ṁ** = **ñ**.
- ṁ** Voiceless velar nasal [ɲ]; the voiceless counterpart of **ṁ**.
- ṁg** Cluster [ɲg], as *ng* in Eng. *finger*.
- ṁg w** Cluster [ɲgw], as *ngu* in Eng. *language*.
- ṁw, ṁw** Cluster [ɲw], as in Eng. *ringworm*.
- ṁw, ṁw** Cluster [ɲw]; the voiceless counterpart of the above.
- o** Short open-mid back rounded vowel [ɔ] (see **â**), or short close-mid back rounded vowel [o] (see **o**).
- ō** Long open-mid back rounded vowel [ɔ:] (see **â**), or long close-mid back rounded vowel [o:] (see **o**).
- o** = **â**.
- ō** = **â**.
- o** Short close-mid back rounded vowel [o], as in Fr. *eau* ‘water’.
- ō** Long close-mid back rounded vowel [o:], as in Fr. *dôme* ‘dome’ and Ger. *Sohn* ‘son’.
- ö** Short open-mid front rounded vowel [œ], as in Fr. *bœuf* ‘ox’ and Ger. *Götter* ‘gods’; or short close-mid front rounded vowel [ø], as in Fr. *feu* ‘fire’ and Ger. *Ökonomie* ‘economy’.

- ö** Long open-mid front rounded vowel [œ:], as in Fr. *sœur* ‘sister’; or short close-mid front rounded vowel [ø:], as in Fr. *meule* ‘millstone’ and Ger. *Goethe*.
- oi** Diphthongal [ɔɪ], as in Eng. *boy*.
- ou, ou̥** Diphthongal [ou] (more accurately [əʊ]), as in Eng. *boat*.
- ø** = **ö**.
- œ̄** = **ȫ**.
- p** Voiceless bilabial stop [p], as in Eng. *pat*.
- p̥** Voiceless bilabial fricative [ɸ], as *f* in Japanese *Fuji*.
- ɸ** Voiceless interdental fricative [θ], as *th* in Eng. *thin*.
- q, qu, qu̥** Voiceless labiovelar stop [kʷ] or cluster [kw]; see **kw**.
- r** Represents a variety of *r*-sounds that vary according to dialect and phonetic environment, such as the voiced apico-alveolar trill [r], as in Scottish English and in Span. *perro* ‘dog’; the voiced alveolar flap [ɾ], as in Span. *pero* ‘but’; and the voiced alveolar frictionless continuant [ɹ], as used in most American varieties of English. The *sarat* with this value is also used for orthographic and etymological *r*, even where Tolkien would not have pronounced an *r*-sound in his dialect, as in *corn*.
- r mouillé** = **ř**.
- r uvular** = **ʀ**.
- ř** The voiceless counterpart of **r** ([r] etc.), as in Welsh *rhan* ‘part’.
- ř̄** Palatal(ized) **r** ([rʲ], [rj], etc.), as in Fr. *rien* ‘nothing’.
- ř̇** Voiceless palatal(ized) **r** ([rʲ], [rj], etc.); the voiceless counterpart of **ř̄**.
- rh** = **ř**.
- rj** Cluster of **r+j** or palatalized **r** ([rʲ], [rj], etc.); see **ř̄**.
- ʀ** Voiced uvular trill [ʀ], as prevocalic *r* in the pronunciation of some German speakers (*Zäpfchen-R*, as opposed to the *Zungenspitzen-R* [r] recommended by Siebs and often heard in Southern German dialects); or voiced uvular fricative or approximant [ʁ], as preconsonantal and word-final *r* in the pronunciation of some German speakers. Both varieties are also found in Parisian French.
- ʁ** Voiceless uvular trill [ʁ] or voiceless uvular fricative or approximant [χ], as in some pronunciations of Fr. *lettre* ‘letter’.
- ʀ̇** = **ř̇**.
- ʀ̄** = **ř̄**.
- s** Voiceless alveolar central fricative [s], as in Eng. *so*.
- š** Voiceless palato-alveolar fricative [ʃ], as *sh* in Eng. *show*.
- sh** Represents the normal English spelling of the voiceless palato-alveolar fricative [ʃ]; see **š**.
- ʃ** Voiceless palato-alveolar fricative [ʃ]; see **š**.
- t** Voiceless dental or alveolar stop [t], as in Eng. *toe*.
- th** Represents the English spelling of the voiceless interdental fricative [θ]; see **ɸ**.
- tj** Cluster [tj] (or voiceless palatal stop [c]), as in the British RP of Eng. *Tuesday* or in Hungarian *kutya* ‘dog’.
- tš, tʃ** = **č**.
- ty** = **tj**.
- u** Short semi-close back rounded vowel [ʊ], as in Eng. *put*; or short close back rounded vowel [u], as in Fr. *doux* ‘sweet’ and Ger. *kulant* ‘obliging’.
- ū** Long close back rounded vowel [u:], as in Eng. *boot*. It could also theoretically represent a long semi-close back rounded vowel [u̝:].
- u̥** The vowel [ʊ] or [u] in a consonantal function, especially in a diphthong such as the [au] in Eng. *house*. Its pronunciation is essentially identical to that of the voiced rounded labiovelar approximant [w], as in Eng. *we*.
- ü** Short semi-close front rounded vowel [ʏ], as in Ger. *Müller* ‘miller’; or short close front rounded vowel [y], as in Fr. *cru* ‘raw’.

- ü** Voiced rounded palatal approximant [ɥ], as in Fr. *lui* ‘he’.
ÿ Voiceless rounded palatal approximant [ɥ̥]; the voiceless counterpart of the above.
ui Diphthongal [ui], similar to the sounds in Eng. *ruin* but pronounced as a single syllable.
v Voiced labiodental fricative [v], as in Eng. *veil*.
w Voiced rounded labiovelar approximant [w], as in Eng. *wail*.
x Voiceless velar fricative [x], as in Ger. *Bach* ‘stream’ and Scottish *loch*.
χ Voiceless palatal fricative [ç], as in Ger. *ich* ‘I’.
ᵛ, xᵛ Voiceless labiovelar fricative [xʷ] or cluster [xw], as in Welsh *chwaer* ‘sister’.
χ = **x**.
χ̇, χ̂, χ̃ = **ẋ**.
χᵛ, χᵛᵛ = **ᵛ**.
y Represents the voiced palatal approximant [j], as y in Eng. *yes*, in R7–10, R12–17, and R19; but represents the short semi-close front rounded vowel [ɣ] or short close front rounded vowel [y] in R10–11 and R17–18 (see **ü**).
ȳ Long close front rounded vowel [y:], as in Fr. *littérature* ‘literature’ and Ger. *grün* ‘green’. It could also theoretically represent a long semi-close front rounded vowel [ɣ:].
ȳ = **hy**.
yu = **iu**.
yū = **iū**.
z Voiced alveolar central fricative [z], as in Eng. *zoo*.
ž, zh Voiced palato-alveolar fricative [ʒ], as *si* in Eng. *vision*.
3 Voiced velar fricative [ɣ], as g in the North German pronunciation of *sagen* ‘to say’ and in Span. *hago* ‘I make’. Tolkien does not use this symbol with its IPA value, for which see **ž, zh** above.
3̇ Voiced palatal fricative [j], the fricative pronunciation of [j].
3̂, 3̃ Voiced labiovelar fricative [ɣʷ] or cluster [ɣw], as in Span. *agua* ‘water’.
3̇, 3̂, 3̃ = **3̇**.
3ᵛ, 3ᵛᵛ, 3ᵛᵛᵛ = **ᵛ**.
’ Vowel carrier, used when there is no consonantal *sarat* in the appropriate position to carry a vocalic *tehta*.



Acknowledgements

First of all, I would like to thank all the Tolkien scholars and aficionados who have shown patience over the course of this project's long gestation. Your support is greatly appreciated. Special thanks are due to my colleagues, Christopher Gilson, Carl F. Hostetter, Bill Welden, and Patrick Wynne, who have supplied me with corrections, suggestions, and much-needed encouragement.

I am grateful to Dr. Judith Priestman and the staff of the Department of Western Manuscripts at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, for granting access to the Rúmilian papers in their possession and for allowing me to publish them here. I am likewise indebted to Cathleen Blackburn and the Tolkien Estate for their permission to publish all of the documents by J. R. R. Tolkien in the present collection.

Finally, I wholeheartedly thank Christopher Tolkien, who provided me with photocopies and descriptions of the majority of the Rúmilian documents and was always willing to answer my questions and assist me in the interpretation of difficult points in the material. Without him, even the idea of an edition such as this would have been impossible.



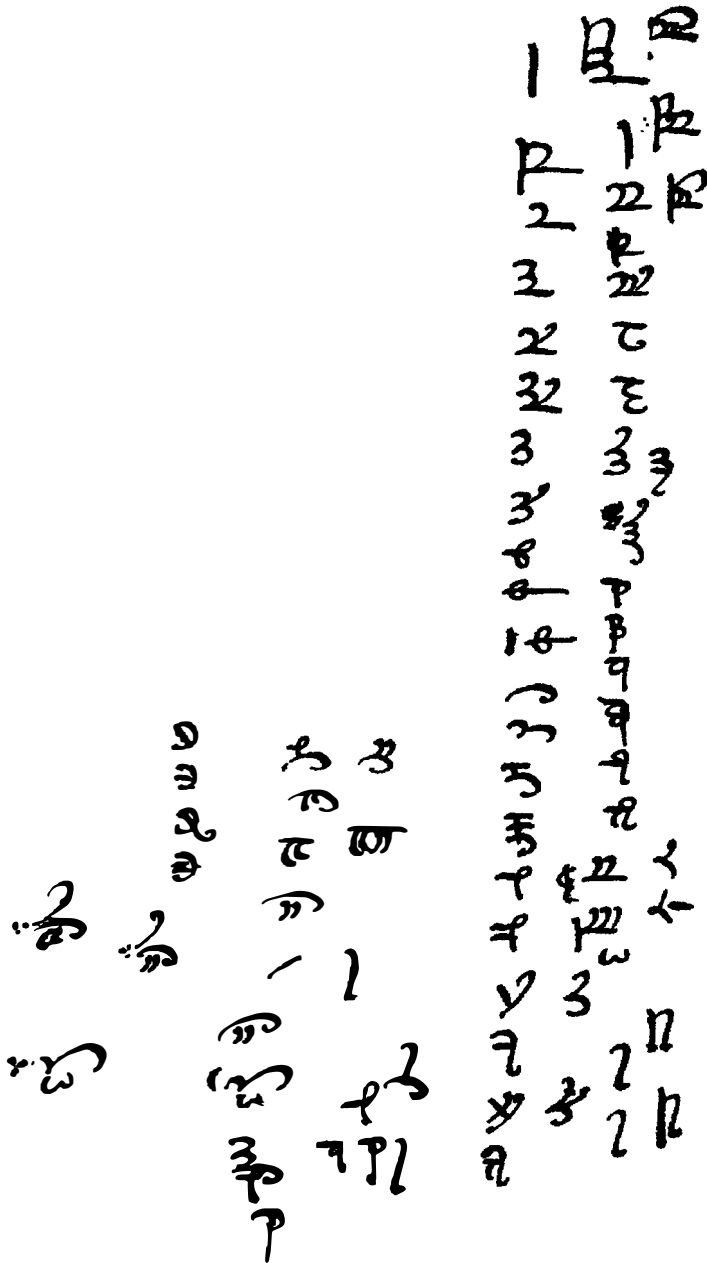
Texts and Commentary

R1 Túrín Prose Fragment and Table of Rúmilian Letters

[R1a: Túrin Prose Fragment, Tolkien S1 (VII) fol. 15r]

[illegible]

[R1b: Table of Rúmilian Letters, Tolkien S1 (VII) fol. 15v]



Commentary on R1

This document is written on both sides of a slip of paper, measuring 4 x 6 1/2 inches, cut from a proof-sheet of the *Oxford English Dictionary* with portions of the entries for “sweetener” and “sweetening” printed on the verso. The slip has been bound into one of the notebooks containing the original manuscript of *The Book of Lost Tales*, labelled “Lost Tales F”, along with the following note in Humphrey Carpenter’s handwriting (S1 (VII) folio 16): “Transliteration into Alphabet of Rúmil of passage of story beginning at top of page 5 of MS. Done in version of the alphabet in use circa June 1919 (as appears from the ‘script’ diary). HC.” Page 5 of the manuscript (fol. 14r) corresponds to the published version of *The Book of Lost Tales, Part Two*, page 72, line 39 to page 73, line 21. This Rúmilian fragment is mentioned by Christopher Tolkien as evidence for the date of the “Tale of Turambar” (II 69).

The text of R1a is written in eleven vertical columns, beginning in the upper left corner of the page. The diacritics representing vowels, analogous to the *tehtar* of the Féanorian system, are written to the left of the following consonant, or if there is no following consonant, either to the left of a carrier or to the right of the preceding consonant. The text may be transliterated as follows:

haw sow ðæt mey biy ðs wz ð mnr v ðr kæmīn tu– tnwlnts h{u}olz
 fr in ð wudlnd ðey bkeym ætərli lost æntil æt lāþ {hv(n)} hævnə now mynz əv
 æstnns[?] [sic] ðey wr lyk tu– dey [sic] loen wr dskəvrd bay ə– wudreynjr ə– hntsmn v ð
 skrt lvz nd hiy wz kld beleg fr hiy wz əv greyt stætyur nd gərþ z sǣ {s} wz
 əmən hz fowk. ðn beleg led ðm bay diyviyǣz pǣ=ðz þru– meni dǣ=k nd lownli
 foristlændz tu– ðǣ bænks v ðæt sǣdwd {s} striym bfor {s} ð kævməs dorz v þīnlz
 holz naw kmə bīfr ðt kīn ðey wr rsvd wl fr ð nym v uwrin ð stdfa=st
 nd hōn ð kō hērd v ð przt pliyt [sic] v ð leydi mævwīn hiz haart wz so=oftnd nd
 hiy grǣ=ntd {l} o=or [sic] hr dzayr nō=or wud hiy send turin əwey bæt rǣ=ðr sed {?} hed [sic] sən v
 uwrin ðaw slt dwl swiytli n may wudlnd kō=ot ney bhowd [sic] əz ə– slnd {s} cayld v {w} mayn
 {??} slt ðaw biy

This may be normalized as follows, with apparent scribal errors corrected and punctuation added to correspond with that in the published version:

Howso that may be, this was the manner of their coming to Tinwelint’s halls; for in the woodland they became utterly lost, until at length having no means of sustenance they were like to die, when [they] were discovered by a wood-ranger, a huntsman of the secret Elves, and he was called Beleg, for he was of great stature and girth as such was among his folk. Then Beleg led them by devious paths through many dark and lonely forestlands to the banks of that shadowed stream before the cavernous doors of Thingol’s halls. Now coming before that king they were received well for the name of Úrin the Steadfast and when the king heard of the present plight of the lady Mavwin his heart was softened and he granted all(?) her desire, nor would he send Túrin away, but rather said he: “Son of Úrin, thou shalt dwell sweetly in my woodland court, nay, behold as a second child of mine shalt thou be.”

Compare the published text of this passage (II 72–73):

Howso that may be, this was the manner of their coming to Tinwelint’s halls; for in the woodlands beyond the mountains they became utterly lost, until at length having no means of sustenance they were like to die, when they were discovered by a wood-ranger, a huntsman of the secret Elves, and he was called Beleg, for he was of great stature and girth as such was among that folk. Then Beleg led them by devious paths through many dark and lonely forestlands to the banks of that shadowed stream before the cavernous doors of Tinwelint’s halls. Now coming before that king they were received well for the memory of Úrin the Steadfast, and when also the king heard of the bond tween Úrin and Beren the One-handed and of the plight of that lady Mavwin his heart became softened and he granted her desire, nor would he send Túrin away, but rather said he: “Son of Úrin, thou shalt dwell sweetly in my woodland court, nor even so as a retainer, but behold as a

second child of mine shalt thou be, and all the wisdoms of Gwedheling and of myself shalt thou be taught.”

Note the shift from *Tinwelint* to *Thingol* within the text of R1a. Though it is by no means impossible, it seems unlikely that Tolkien decided to change the king’s name while writing this Rúmilian text. It is much more probable that he had already begun to use the new name in his writings, but in copying this narrative from the earlier *Lost Tales* manuscript he merely neglected to revise one occurrence of the name.

A facsimile of R1a was published previously in Arden R. Smith, “The Túrin Prose Fragment: An Analysis of a Rúmilian Document”, *Vinyar Tengwar* 37 (December 1995), pp. 15–23, to which readers desiring a more detailed description of the Rúmilian mode used in the document are directed. A couple of points should be noted, in which the present transliteration differs from the earlier version. The word *heart* in column 8, originally transliterated as **hæart**, is here given as **haart**. Though the *tehta* ∴ has the value *æ* when placed before a following consonant, here it has the value *a*, combining with the following ∴ to produce *ā*. The character , previously transliterated as @ and interpreted as an “o-curl doubling carrier”, has been reanalyzed as a combination of a long carrier and a following o-*tehta* and accordingly transliterated as =o.

Text R1b on the verso of the sheet is a table of Rúmilian letters. Assuming that this table is meant to represent the mode employed in the text on the recto, the following values may be hypothesized:

				[stem]	tb	tk
				p	[stem]	tæk
				p	k	tk
					p	
				b	g	
				f	χ	
				v	3	
				m	ᵹ ᵹ	
				m̃	ḍ	
				w		
				h̥	č	
				h̥	j	
				t	š	
				d	ž	
	r	st	st	ḃ	ñ	
	l	ts		ḃ	ñ	
	ř	ks[?]	gz[?]	ḃ	ñ	
	ī	ts		s	s	y
				z	z	ḡ
hæts	hats	[stroke]	[stem]		z	
		ts		n	n	
ædz		odz	s ?t	n		? ?
		mts	š č [stem]	ñ	ñ	? ?
		č		ñ		

Among the illustrative examples in the margins are the words *tack* (**tæk**), *hats* (**hæts**, **hats**; cf. Tolkien’s note on the use of the **a** and **æ** signs in R10a), *adds* or *adze* (**ædz**), and *odds* (**odz**). The characters identified as having the possible values of **ks** and **gz** (cf. R10–R13) could also be interpreted as variant forms of the **ts** and **dz** (or **s** and **z**) characters respectively, especially in the context of the surrounding characters.

R2 Túrín Verse Fragment

(Bodleian Library, Tolkien A20/4 fol. 53v, 167v)

2 2 2
 H² B² B²
 Chas. Turner Chas. Turner
 B B
 The
 who farthest found
 a humming G. H. H.
 and
 in carried with for now
 norcely for h-comes
 Lo he comes a callin
 B B B B B B B B

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

Commentary on R2

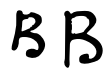
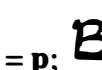
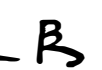
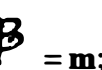
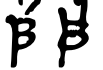
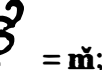
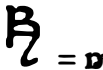
This document, like R1, is written on a proof-sheet for the *Oxford English Dictionary*, this one containing parts of entries for “sweet”. The sheet, apparently measuring 4 1/4 x 6 1/2 inches originally, was torn into quarters and the backs used as slips for an English to Anglo-Saxon dictionary. (Some of the slips in A20/4 are for the *Oxford English Dictionary*.) The upper left quarter (fol. 53v) contains drafts of lines for an alliterative verse rendering of the story of Túrin, as well as various individual Rúmilian characters. The lower left quarter (fol. 167v) contains three complete lines of this alliterative Túrin poem written in Rúmilian letters, corresponding to the drafted lines above. The right half of the page is missing.

According to Christopher Tolkien, a note on the envelope containing the “Original ‘Silmarillion’,” i.e. the “Sketch of the Mythology”, states that the alliterative version of the tale of Túrin was begun circa 1918, but he notes that his father seems to have first written “1921” before correcting it to “1918”. He also adds, “A *terminus a quo* is provided by a page of the earliest manuscript of the poem, which is written on a slip from the Oxford English Dictionary bearing the printer’s stamp *May 1918*” (III 3–4). This Rúmilian excerpt appears to have been written in mid-1919, since the type of paper and the mode of the alphabet used are identical to those used for R1.

The text in Latin letters on the upper portion of R2 reads as follows:

{Hād Beleg}
Thus Turin Thalio[n]
{Th}
Who farthest fared
a-hunting by hill
{an} {caring} and cared not for crow[ded]
nor caring for the comm[er]ce
Lo he comes a-callin[g]

Interspersed amongst the lines of this text are a number of individual Rúmilian characters. Due to Tolkien’s continual revisions to the Rúmilian system, the values of some of these letters cannot be determined with certainty, but the following identifications may be valid:

  = p;   = b;   = m;    = m̃;  = pw.

Compare the forms of these letters particularly with those presented in tables R7 and R10.

The text on the lower portion of R2 is written in three vertical columns, beginning at the upper left. The vocalic *tehtar* are written to the left of the following consonant, or if there is no following consonant, to the right of the preceding consonant. The text may be transliterated as follows:

huw f=ðst fiird [sic] əv hiz fowk brod
əhəntin bay hil nd holow væli
nd keerd ont [sic] vor [sic] ðə krw/i{/}d konkors v fowk

This may be normalized as follows, with apparent scribal errors corrected and portions appearing in the text in Latin letters italicized:

who farthest fared of his folk abroad
a-hunting by hill and hollow valley
and cared not for the crowded concourse of folk

Compare the corresponding passage from the published text of the poem (III 10–11):

It was Beleg the hunter,
who farthest fared of his folk abroad
ahunting by hill and hollow valley,
who cared not for concourse and commerce of men.

R3 Table of Rúmilian Letters

(Bodleian Library, Tolkien A20/4 fol. 160v, 247v, 158v, 159v)

𐤀 𐤁 𐤂 𐤃 𐤄 𐤅 𐤆 𐤇 𐤈 𐤉 𐤊 𐤋 𐤌 𐤍 𐤎 𐤏 𐤐 𐤑 𐤒 𐤓 𐤔 𐤕 𐤖 𐤗 𐤘 𐤙 𐤚 𐤛 𐤜 𐤝 𐤞 𐤟 𐤠 𐤡 𐤢 𐤣 𐤤 𐤥 𐤦 𐤧 𐤨 𐤩 𐤪 𐤫 𐤬 𐤭 𐤮 𐤯 𐤰 𐤱 𐤲 𐤳 𐤴 𐤵 𐤶 𐤷 𐤸 𐤹 𐤺 𐤻 𐤼 𐤽 𐤾 𐤿 𐥀 𐥁 𐥂 𐥃 𐥄 𐥅 𐥆 𐥇 𐥈 𐥉 𐥊 𐥋 𐥌 𐥍 𐥎 𐥏 𐥐 𐥑 𐥒 𐥓 𐥔 𐥕 𐥖 𐥗 𐥘 𐥙 𐥚 𐥛 𐥜 𐥝 𐥞 𐥟 𐥠 𐥡 𐥢 𐥣 𐥤 𐥥 𐥦 𐥧 𐥨 𐥩 𐥪 𐥫 𐥬 𐥭 𐥮 𐥯 𐥰 𐥱 𐥲 𐥳 𐥴 𐥵 𐥶 𐥷 𐥸 𐥹 𐥺 𐥻 𐥼 𐥽 𐥾 𐥿 𐦀 𐦁 𐦂 𐦃 𐦄 𐦅 𐦆 𐦇 𐦈 𐦉 𐦊 𐦋 𐦌 𐦍 𐦎 𐦏 𐦐 𐦑 𐦒 𐦓 𐦔 𐦕 𐦖 𐦗 𐦘 𐦙 𐦚 𐦛 𐦜 𐦝 𐦞 𐦟 𐦠 𐦡 𐦢 𐦣 𐦤 𐦥 𐦦 𐦧 𐦨 𐦩 𐦪 𐦫 𐦬 𐦭 𐦮 𐦯 𐦰 𐦱 𐦲 𐦳 𐦴 𐦵 𐦶 𐦷 𐦸 𐦹 𐦺 𐦻 𐦼 𐦽 𐦾 𐦿 𐧀 𐧁 𐧂 𐧃 𐧄 𐧅 𐧆 𐧇 𐧈 𐧉 𐧊 𐧋 𐧌 𐧍 𐧎 𐧏 𐧐 𐧑 𐧒 𐧓 𐧔 𐧕 𐧖 𐧗 𐧘 𐧙 𐧚 𐧛 𐧜 𐧝 𐧞 𐧟 𐧠 𐧡 𐧢 𐧣 𐧤 𐧥 𐧦 𐧧 𐧨 𐧩 𐧪 𐧫 𐧬 𐧭 𐧮 𐧯 𐧰 𐧱 𐧲 𐧳 𐧴 𐧵 𐧶 𐧷 𐧸 𐧹 𐧺 𐧻 𐧼 𐧽 𐧾 𐧿 𐨀 𐨁 𐨂 𐨃 𐨄 𐨅 𐨆 𐨇 𐨈 𐨉 𐨊 𐨋 𐨌 𐨍 𐨎 𐨏 𐨐 𐨑 𐨒 𐨓 𐨔 𐨕 𐨖 𐨗 𐨘 𐨙 𐨚 𐨛 𐨜 𐨝 𐨞 𐨟 𐨠 𐨡 𐨢 𐨣 𐨤 𐨥 𐨦 𐨧 𐨨 𐨩 𐨪 𐨫 𐨬 𐨭 𐨮 𐨯 𐨰 𐨱 𐨲 𐨳 𐨴 𐨵 𐨶 𐨷 𐨸 𐨹 𐨺 𐨻 𐨼 𐨽 𐨾 𐨿 𐩀 𐩁 𐩂 𐩃 𐩄 𐩅 𐩆 𐩇 𐩈 𐩉 𐩊 𐩋 𐩌 𐩍 𐩎 𐩏 𐩐 𐩑 𐩒 𐩓 𐩔 𐩕 𐩖 𐩗 𐩘 𐩙 𐩚 𐩛 𐩜 𐩝 𐩞 𐩟 𐩠 𐩡 𐩢 𐩣 𐩤 𐩥 𐩦 𐩧 𐩨 𐩩 𐩪 𐩫 𐩬 𐩭 𐩮 𐩯 𐩰 𐩱 𐩲 𐩳 𐩴 𐩵 𐩶 𐩷 𐩸 𐩹 𐩺 𐩻 𐩼 𐩽 𐩾 𐩿 𐪀 𐪁 𐪂 𐪃 𐪄 𐪅 𐪆 𐪇 𐪈 𐪉 𐪊 𐪋 𐪌 𐪍 𐪎 𐪏 𐪐 𐪑 𐪒 𐪓 𐪔 𐪕 𐪖 𐪗 𐪘 𐪙 𐪚 𐪛 𐪜 𐪝 𐪞 𐪟 𐪠 𐪡 𐪢 𐪣 𐪤 𐪥 𐪦 𐪧 𐪨 𐪩 𐪪 𐪫 𐪬 𐪭 𐪮 𐪯 𐪰 𐪱 𐪲 𐪳 𐪴 𐪵 𐪶 𐪷 𐪸 𐪹 𐪺 𐪻 𐪼 𐪽 𐪾 𐪿 𐫀 𐫁 𐫂 𐫃 𐫄 𐫅 𐫆 𐫇 𐫈 𐫉 𐫊 𐫋 𐫌 𐫍 𐫎 𐫏 𐫐 𐫑 𐫒 𐫓 𐫔 𐫕 𐫖 𐫗 𐫘 𐫙 𐫚 𐫛 𐫜 𐫝 𐫞 𐫟 𐫠 𐫡 𐫢 𐫣 𐫤 𐫥 𐫦 𐫧 𐫨 𐫩 𐫪 𐫫 𐫬 𐫭 𐫮 𐫯 𐫰 𐫱 𐫲 𐫳 𐫴 𐫵 𐫶 𐫷 𐫸 𐫹 𐫺 𐫻 𐫼 𐫽 𐫾 𐫿 𐬀 𐬁 𐬂 𐬃 𐬄 𐬅 𐬆 𐬇 𐬈 𐬉 𐬊 𐬋 𐬌 𐬍 𐬎 𐬏 𐬐 𐬑 𐬒 𐬓 𐬔 𐬕 𐬖 𐬗 𐬘 𐬙 𐬚 𐬛 𐬜 𐬝 𐬞 𐬟 𐬠 𐬡 𐬢 𐬣 𐬤 𐬥 𐬦 𐬧 𐬨 𐬩 𐬪 𐬫 𐬬 𐬭 𐬮 𐬯 𐬰 𐬱 𐬲 𐬳 𐬴 𐬵 𐬶 𐬷 𐬸 𐬹 𐬺 𐬻 𐬼 𐬽 𐬾 𐬿 𐭀 𐭁 𐭂 𐭃 𐭄 𐭅 𐭆 𐭇 𐭈 𐭉 𐭊 𐭋 𐭌 𐭍 𐭎 𐭏 𐭐 𐭑 𐭒 𐭓 𐭔 𐭕 𐭖 𐭗 𐭘 𐭙 𐭚 𐭛 𐭜 𐭝 𐭞 𐭟 𐭠 𐭡 𐭢 𐭣 𐭤 𐭥 𐭦 𐭧 𐭨 𐭩 𐭪 𐭫 𐭬 𐭭 𐭮 𐭯 𐭰 𐭱 𐭲 𐭳 𐭴 𐭵 𐭶 𐭷 𐭸 𐭹 𐭺 𐭻 𐭼 𐭽 𐭾 𐭿 𐮀 𐮁 𐮂 𐮃 𐮄 𐮅 𐮆 𐮇 𐮈 𐮉 𐮊 𐮋 𐮌 𐮍 𐮎 𐮏 𐮐 𐮑 𐮒 𐮓 𐮔 𐮕 𐮖 𐮗 𐮘 𐮙 𐮚 𐮛 𐮜 𐮝 𐮞 𐮟 𐮠 𐮡 𐮢 𐮣 𐮤 𐮥 𐮦 𐮧 𐮨 𐮩 𐮪 𐮫 𐮬 𐮭 𐮮 𐮯 𐮰 𐮱 𐮲 𐮳 𐮴 𐮵 𐮶 𐮷 𐮸 𐮹 𐮺 𐮻 𐮼 𐮽 𐮾 𐮿 𐯀 𐯁 𐯂 𐯃 𐯄 𐯅 𐯆 𐯇 𐯈 𐯉 𐯊 𐯋 𐯌 𐯍 𐯎 𐯏 𐯐 𐯑 𐯒 𐯓 𐯔 𐯕 𐯖 𐯗 𐯘 𐯙 𐯚 𐯛 𐯜 𐯝 𐯞 𐯟 𐯠 𐯡 𐯢 𐯣 𐯤 𐯥 𐯦 𐯧 𐯨 𐯩 𐯪 𐯫 𐯬 𐯭 𐯮 𐯯 𐯰 𐯱 𐯲 𐯳 𐯴 𐯵 𐯶 𐯷 𐯸 𐯹 𐯺 𐯻 𐯼 𐯽 𐯾 𐯿 𐰀 𐰁 𐰂 𐰃 𐰄 𐰅 𐰆 𐰇 𐰈 𐰉 𐰊 𐰋 𐰌 𐰍 𐰎 𐰏 𐰐 𐰑 𐰒 𐰓 𐰔 𐰕 𐰖 𐰗 𐰘 𐰙 𐰚 𐰛 𐰜 𐰝 𐰞 𐰟 𐰠 𐰡 𐰢 𐰣 𐰤 𐰥 𐰦 𐰧 𐰨 𐰩 𐰪 𐰫 𐰬 𐰭 𐰮 𐰯

Commentary on R3

This table, measuring 4 1/4 x 6 1/2 inches, was torn into quarters to make dictionary slips; see the notes to R2 above. All four quarters have been preserved: upper left (fol. 160v), upper right (fol. 247v), lower left (fol. 158v), and lower right (fol. 159v). Tolkien has divided the table into four sections, grouping together letters that are formally similar but not necessarily phonetically similar. Characters placed side by side (at least in the left and middle sections) appear to be scribal variants of the same letter, i.e., allographs of a single grapheme.

The left-hand section contains letters based on a closed loop or loops. The values of most of these are relatively stable throughout the development of the system, so the following values may be assumed for this group (from top to bottom): **p**, **b**, **ṃ** (or **ḋ**, as in R7), **m**, **l**, **r**, **f**, **v**, **k** (or **kʷ**), **g** (or **gʷ**), **ř**, **ĭ**. The unfinished first version of the **r** has been scribbled out. The values of **ṛ** and **ṛʷ** are uncertain. In R1 and R2, with which this table seems to be contemporary on the basis of the paper, these letters have the values **k** and **g** respectively. However, in documents dating from late 1921 and early 1922 (such as R9–R11), they have the labiovelar values **kʷ** (**q**, **qʷ**, **kʷ**) and **gʷ** (**g**, **gʷ**, **gʷ**). The predominance of labial sounds in this section might be used as an argument in favor of the later values, but the presence of dental liquids in the section argues just as strongly against the need to interpret these letters as labiovelars.

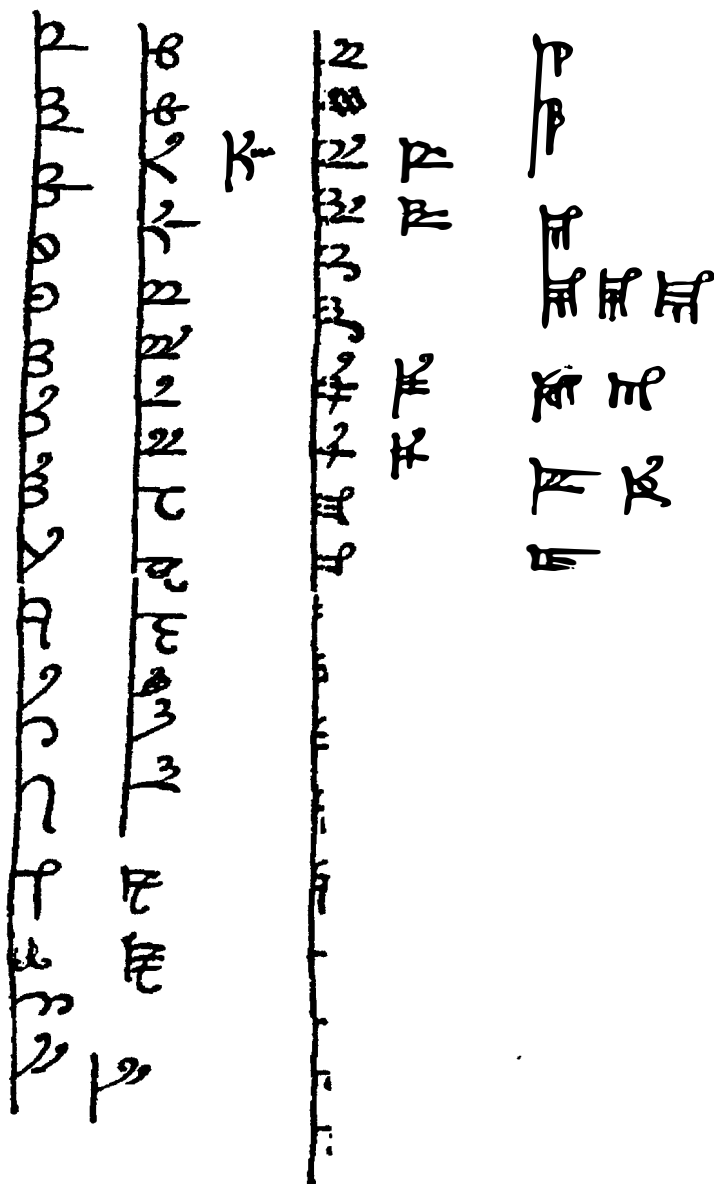
The upper middle section contains letters based on downward hooks. The following values may be posited for this group on the basis of R1 and R2 (from top to bottom): **t**, **d**, **ḃ**, **s**, **ḏ**, **z**, **st**, **zd**. Only **t** and **d** are certain; the others vary considerably in their applications in other documents. Note that **ṛʷ**, which has the value **s** in R1, is here merely a variant of **ṛʷ**, as it is in R8. The third variant of the **ḃ** character has been scribbled out.

The lower middle section contains letters based on upward hooks. **ṽ** appears in some of the earlier documents, including R1 and R2, as a sign for **h**. **ṽʷ**, which follows two rejected, scribbled out variants, has the value **s** in R11. **ṽ** is used variously for **g**, **k**, **tš**, **ts**, and **s**, and **ṽʷ** is used variously for **s**, **sk**, **ss**, and **z**. The remaining signs in this section do not appear anywhere with a stated value, though **ṽ** and **ṽʷ** are similar to characters that usually represent **ḃ** and **ḏ** respectively; cf. their position in R4.

The right-hand section contains four types of letters. On the upper left side of the section are those based on a rectangle with a loop on the upper right corner. Of these only **ṽ** is used in other documents: in R7(3) for **g**, and from R11 onward for **ñ** (**ny**). To the right of this group are additional letters based on an upward hook: **ṽ** and **ṽʷ**, both of which are used for **n**, as in R7(5) and R8. At the top of the lower portion are seven letters comprised of hooks or loops hanging from a horizontal bar. **ṽ** and **ṽʷ** are used for **k** and **g** in R7, but for **χ** and **z** elsewhere. On the basis of R1 and other early documents, the values **š** and **ž** may be posited for **ṽ** and **ṽʷ**, and the values **č** (**tš**) and **j** (**dž**) for **ṽ** and **ṽʷ**. The letter **ṽ** is used variously for **tš**, **ks**, **ss**, **s**, and **z**. At the very bottom are symmetrical letters: **ṽ** **ḡ** (**hy**) and **ṽʷ** **w**.

R4 Table of Rúmilian Letters

(Bodleian Library, Tolkien A20/4 fol. 38v, 265v, 87v; 265r)



Commentary on R4

This table, measuring 4 1/4 x 6 1/2 inches, was torn into quarters to make dictionary slips; see the notes to R2 above. Three of the four quarters have been preserved: upper left (fol. 38v), upper right (fol. 265v), and lower left (fol. 87v). The lower right quarter is missing. A lone Rúmilian letter **𐌵** appears on the recto of folio 265 as well. This table appears to have been arranged according to the shapes of the characters rather than according to their values, though not as systematically as R3. Note the similar mixture of labials and dental liquids at the top of the first column. Characters placed side by side within the individual columns appear in most cases to be scribal variants of the same letter.

Probable values for the characters follow, though many of them are far from certain. The values in each column are listed from top to bottom.

First column: **p**, **b**, **𐌵** (or **𐌶**, as in R7), **r**, **l**, **m**, **n**, **𐌶**, **n**, **n** (less likely **𐌶**, as in R9 and later documents), **h**, **t**, **t**, **t** (less likely **s**; cf. R3), **{?}** (incomplete character deleted), **d**, **s** (two variants).

Second column: **w**, **𐌵**, **y** (two variants, the second emended from **𐌵**), **𐌵**, **k** (or **k^w**; see R3 commentary), **g** (or **g^w**; see R3 commentary), **s** (uncertain; see R3 commentary), **z** (uncertain; see R3 commentary), **k** (as in R7, or **𐌵**, as in R8 and later), **š** (variant of **𐌵**?), **g** (as in R7, or **z**, as in R8 and later), **{z}** (deleted version of following character), **z**, **z**, **p**, **ð**.

Third column: **j** (**dž**, as in R7), **{?}** (deleted character, apparently an erroneous **𐌶**), **f** (two variants, the latter possibly bilabial **p**, as in R10), **v** (two variants, the latter possibly bilabial **b**), **f** (as in R7, or **p**, as in R10), **v** (as in R7, or **b**, as in R10; used for **𐌶** in R1, R2, and R8), **ð** (two variants), **p** (two variants), **ð** (uncertain; cf. forms in R7), **p** (uncertain; cf. forms in R7). The forms of the remaining nine characters in this column cannot be given with any certainty, due to the loss of the lower right quarter of the page, but the last two seem to be **𐌵** and **𐌵**, probably with the values **š** and **ž** respectively.

Fourth column: **č** (**tš**, as in R1 and R8), **j** (**dž**, as in R1 and R8), **s** (as in R8, or **st**, as in R1 and R2), **z** (as in R8), **d** (**z** less likely on the basis of R3; the first variant, which is essentially identical to the second but has a longer middle stroke, has been deleted), **??** (two variants of a letter with an unknown value; the variant on the right could instead be a complex consisting of the letters **hrt**, possibly representing *hart*, *heart*, or *hurt*), **?** (letter with an unknown value, the lower portion of which has been torn off). Any other letters that may have been written in the bottom half of this column are now lost.

R5 Rúmilian Doodles

(Bodleian Library, Tolkien A29/1 fol. 40v)

Superficial

+ S. Beyond measure, exceedingly.

C₆.

\$

$\frac{2}{2}$

P₂ P₂
B B
P₂

r

P r m
B

B

B

P V R

R R R R

R

R R

Commentary on R5

This assortment of Rúmilian letters and words, like R1–R4, was written on a sheet measuring 4 1/4 x 6 1/2 inches. The sheet was originally a slip for the *Oxford English Dictionary*, as demonstrated by the inscription, not in Tolkien's handwriting: "Superfluously. † 5. Beyond measure, exceedingly. *Obs.*" The definition as published in 1919 reads: "† 3. Beyond measure, excessively, inordinately, extravagantly. *Obs.*" Tolkien later used the back of the sheet for one page of an incomplete verse translation of *Beowulf*.

In the upper left corner is what appears to be the letter S, struck through with a curved line for deletion. Below this are several individual Rúmilian characters, for which the following values may be hypothesized:  **k** (as in R7 and R8);  **g** (as in R8);  **f**;  **b**;  (variant of ?);  **t**;  **d**;  **s** (cf. forms in R7(1));  **n**;  **n**;  **m**. In the bottom third of the page are several words, all written without vowels:

 **tlmn**, possibly representing either the name *Tolman* or the collocation *tall man*;

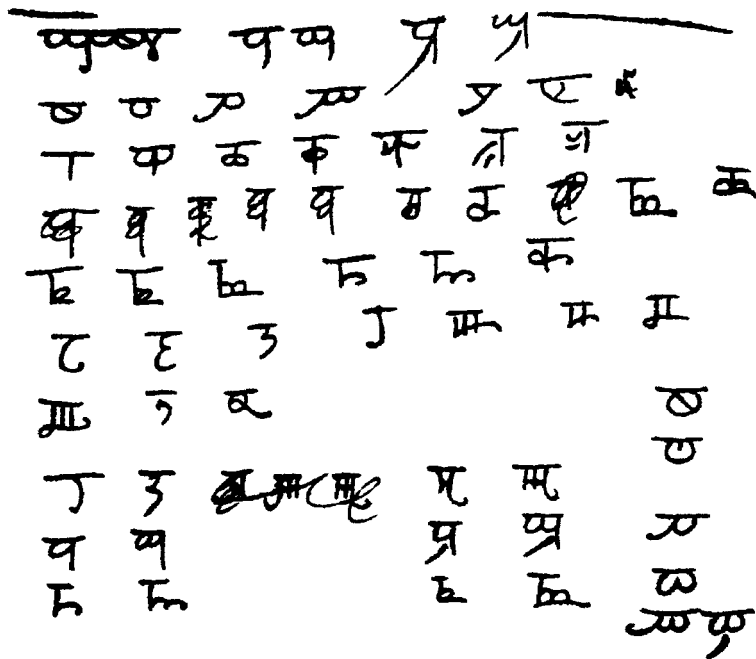
 **mn**, which could stand for *man* or *men*;

 **my**, which could stand for *may*, *me*, or *my*;

  **myn**, which could stand for *main*, *mane*, *mean*, or *mine*;

  **mynð**, which could stand for *meaning* or *mining*.

R6 Table of Rúmilian Letters
(Bodleian Library, Tolkien A20/4 fol. 270v, 359v)



Commentary on R6

This table, presumably written on sheet measuring 4 1/4 x 6 1/2 inches, was torn into quarters to make dictionary slips; see the notes to R2 above. The lower left and lower right quarters (folios 270v and 359v) have been preserved; the top half is missing but may not have contained any Rúmilian. The orientation of the letters in relation to their stems appears to indicate that these are forms for a horizontally written mode of the Rúmilian alphabet. The forms are quite similar to those in the “New Upright Style” (R16) and the horizontal line from *Pearl* (R19) but unlike the forms used in the Gnomish mode (R21). On the basis of the letter forms in R16 as well as the letter values in vertically-written modes from this early period, the values of at least some of the letters on this page may be postulated. The following analysis gives the most probable values for the characters used in the document, with Roman numerals designating the ten lines of the text.

I. It is difficult to parse the cluster beginning the first line. It may begin with either **blr** or something like **lñr**; the value of the fourth character in the cluster is unknown in any event. The values of the remaining characters in the line are clear: **p**, **b**, **f**, **v**.

II. **r**, **l** (variant?), **n**, **ð**, **n**, **n** (cf. especially R8 for these nasals). The scrawl at the end of the line appears to be a deleted, unfinished character.

III. **h**, **h** (or **ð** as in R7 or **ñ** as in R8), **w**, **h**, **ñ**, **s**, **s**.

IV. The first five characters appear to be repetitions of **q̃**. The first could possibly be a deleted **q̃**, the second is possibly also deleted, and the third is incomplete and deleted. The letter **q̃** could represent **k** (cf. R1–R2), **j** (= **dž**; cf. R7e), or **g** (cf. R8); the document is probably too early for the value to be **q** (cf. R9–R16). The sixth, seventh, and eighth characters in the line appear to be repetitions of **ʃ**, with the first and third of these incomplete and deleted. The value of **ʃ** could be **č** (**tš**) (cf. R7), **z** (cf. R8), or **s** (cf. R16). The ninth character in the line, **h̄**, probably has the value **ž** (cf. R7e and R8) rather than **j** (**ǰ**) (cf. R16). The tenth character, **h̄**, could either be a variant of **h̄** or a voiced counterpart of **ʃ** (thus having a value **j** or **z**).

V. **š**, **š**, **ž**, **k** (cf. R7) or **χ** (cf. R8), **g** (cf. R7) or **z** (cf. R8). The final character, **ʃ̄**, may be a variant of **ʃ** (see line IV) or it may represent **kw** or some other consonant cluster (cf. R7).

VI. **t**, **d**, **d**, **t**, **ð**, **p**, **p** (probably; cf. R7–R8).

VII. **ð** (probably; cf. R7–R8), **h** (possibly; cf. R8), **ř**.

VIII. **t**, **d**, {**p**, **ð**, **ð**}, **p**, **ð**. The third and fourth characters may have been deleted because Tolkien wanted the hook on the right side; the fifth character, which was correctly oriented, was then deleted so that it could be rewritten following its voiceless counterpart, **ʃ̄**.

IX. **p**, **b** — **f**, **v**.

X. **k** (cf. R7) or **χ** (cf. R8), **g** (cf. R7) or **z** (cf. R8) — **š** (cf. R1, R7, R8), **ž** (cf. R7, R8); probably not yet **č**, **j** (**ǰ**) as in R16.

To the right of lines VII through X is a vertical line of characters: **r**, **l**, **m**, **n**, **ð** (two variants; cf. R1, R2, R8 for **ð**, R7 for **ř**).

R7 Table of Rúmilian Usage in the Diary

[R7a: First page of table]

After (5) = Ninth entry (p. 23) only innovations *in red* marked or forms that are now not used (at least with such a value)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) add.
p						
t	 [to be assumed from d, q.v.]		[= tw			
k						
ks					(error?) but occurs several times & also as = s k	
kw						
ty						
tš						
b						
d						
g						
gw						
dž						

no ex[amples]

[R7b: Second page of table]

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) (6)
f	ƒ ƒ ƒ	ƒ ƒ [ƒ] error	ƒ ƒ ƒ ƒ		
p	p	p	p p p	p	p ² p
	[p to be assumed from ð]				
s	s s s	s s s	s s s	s as	
		[s =sk s=s(e)d			ns st s
h					
ŋ			ŋ		
š	š š	š	š š		š š=kš
v	v v v	v	v v v v	v v v	
ð	ð ð ð	ð ð	ð	ð	
z	z	z [z=z ₁]	z z		z z z
3		z 'z'=h(i)z	[z=z ₁]		z z=z _m
w	z as z=week d as d=wrote z		z (z=tw)		z z
y	K in diphths. y	K or y over foll. cons. as y=k ₁	K	K	
ž					
h	h note	h [h=h(i)z h=h(o)s	h		h

[R7c: Third page of table]

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) (6)	addendum to 5
m	𐌛	𐌛	𐌛	𐌛		
n	𐌜	𐌜 𐌜 𐌜 𐌜 𐌜	𐌜 𐌜 _{final}	𐌜	𐌜 𐌜 ^𐌜 𐌜 ^𐌜	init[ial]
𐌚	𐌛 𐌛	𐌛 𐌛	𐌛		𐌛	
ny	𐌛	𐌛	𐌛			
l	𐌛	𐌛	𐌛		𐌛	
r	𐌛	𐌛	𐌛	𐌛		
note	𐌛' = 𐌛 or ps					
full stop	𐌛	𐌛 also = abbrev[iation]				
cap[ital]s	𐌛 𐌛 𐌛	𐌛	𐌛 or 𐌛			
long v[owel]		𐌛 as 𐌛 = ā				
comma	- -					
exclam[ation point]			𐌛		𐌛	

[R7d: Fourth page of table]

Note in 3 vowels *over* prec[eding] cons[onant]. ∴ initial vowels req[ui]re $\perp$ as $\neg\perp$ = *a* article, $\neg\perp$ = *l*, or *under* as $\neg\perp$ = *sī*. After 8th line old method reappears.

Vowels.

(1) over top of foll[owing] cons[onant] (2) as bef[ore] (3) over prec[eding] cons[onant]

i	$\neg\perp$ see e ₁	$\neg\perp$	
ī	$\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$	$\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$	
e	$\neg\perp$ [e ₁ $\neg\perp$ or $\neg\perp$ = day]	$\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$ [e ₁ $\neg\perp$]	$\neg\perp$ = de ₁ $\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$ = may
ē			
æ	= a		
ǣ			
a	$\neg\perp$ [a ₁ $\neg\perp$ time]	$\neg\perp$	a ₁ $\neg\perp$ but $\neg\perp$ = ka ₁
ā	$\neg\perp$	$\neg\perp$	
ǣ	$\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$	$\neg\perp$	$\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$ = a
ō	$\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$ [ou in $\neg\perp$ wrote]	$\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$	$\neg\perp$ [ou in $\neg\perp$ = go] $\neg\perp$
o		ou $\neg\perp$ or $\neg\perp$	
ō	$\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$	$\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$	$\neg\perp$ = no. $\neg\perp$ all $\neg\perp$
u	$\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$	$\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$	$\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$
ū	$\neg\perp$	$\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$ $\neg\perp$	
iū	$\neg\perp$		$\neg\perp$

[R7e: Additional notes]

Peculiarities of other entries

Special entry June 1st, 1919

Sept. 15–16–17, 1919

1j 1p = z; 1r 1r 1r 1r = tš; 1s = əsl; 1t = š; 1u = ð

1v 1v 1v = k; 1w 1w 1w = g; 1x 1x 1x = h; 1y 1y = dž; 1z = ñ, ny; 1a = p

1b 1b = w; 1c = s; 1d = ž

Commentary on R7

This extensive table was written on five sides of three sheets of Leeds examination paper, with R7b on the verso of R7a and R7e on the verso of R7d. The paper bears a printed date: “3/1/21”, so the table cannot have been written earlier than 3 January 1921. Reference is made to diary entries of “June 1st, 1919” and “Sept. 15–16–17, 1919”, so it would appear that this table is a summary of Rúmilian letter forms utilized in selected entries in Tolkien’s diary.

The numbered columns have been rearranged in the edited version of the table; in the manuscript, column (5) was inserted between (1) and (2), and (6) between (2) and (3). Brackets indicating expansion of abbreviations are editorial; all other brackets in R7 are Tolkien’s own.

On R7a–c, the headers for columns (5) and (6) and the contents of these two columns were written in red ink, with the exception of the character for **tš** in column (6) on R7a and the character representing the exclamation point in column (6) on R7c. The note at the top of R7a was written in red ink, as were the following items on R7d: the underline under “*over*” and the text from “*or under*” to “reappears” in the note at the top of the page, the heading for the “Vowels” section, and the entries in column (3) beside the values **e**, **o**, **ō** (except “*ʒh=no.*”), **u**, **ū**, and **iū**. No red ink was used on R7e.

Notes on R7a: the deleted characters in the **dž** line of columns (3) and (4) are simply the entries for **f**, which Tolkien had accidentally written in the wrong line.

Notes on R7b: the first character in the **s** line of column (2) appears to be a deleted **ʒ**; the smeared character for **kš** in the **š** line of column (5) is **ʒ**; the fourth character in the **z** line of column (5), immediately preceding the sign for **zm**, appears to be a deleted, incomplete character.

Notes on R7c: the smeared second character in the **n** line of column (5) appears to have had the shape **ʒ**; the mark in the **ny** line of column (1) is a deleted, incomplete character; the deleted character in the “capitals” line of column (1) was **ʒ**.

Notes on R7d: the deleted second character in the **ī** line of column (2) is not discernible; the deleted signs in the **e** line of column two were misplaced entries for **ī**, i.e., “*ʒh = ī*”; the deleted character in the **o** line of column (3) was **ʒ**; the stem following “*no.*” in the **ō** line of column (3) was probably deleted because it was too close to the preceding period to allow the insertion of an **o-tehta**.

Notes on R7e: the first character for **tš** may have been **ʒ**, deleted probably because its proportions were wrong; compare the correct **ʒ**.

R8 Table of "Gondolic Script" (January 1921)

[R8a: First page of table (vowels)]

Gondolic Script

Jan. 1921

Vowels

normal

short



long



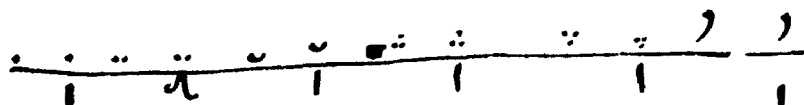
ē makes  in lang[uage]s not having ei

ō "  " " " " " ou

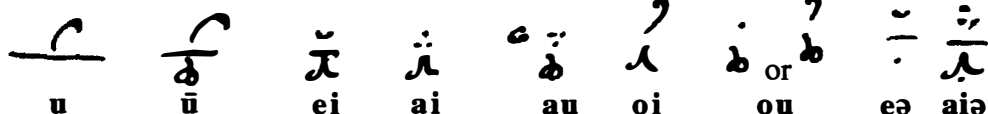
otherwise  or  for open varieties

and  or  for close

English



Λ(ə) ā i ī(ij) e ē æ (occ.=ī) a ā o q̄



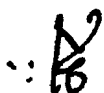
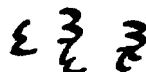
for  read  or 

final vowels thus  = tu

or 

but  can be suffixed
 ti (or te)

[To the left of the table:]



[R8b appears on the pages following the commentary]

Commentary on R8

This table was written on two sides of one sheet of Leeds examination paper. To the left of the table on R8a, in addition to the stated Rúmilian characters, are arithmetical computations and the following list:

Liverpool } moving
Leeds
Ragesan
Shop
Prf(?) Gruggan.

The first item in the list undoubtedly refers to Edith, John, and Michael Tolkien's move from Oxford to Leeds at the beginning of 1921, presumably by way of Liverpool (cf. Carpenter, *op. cit.*, p. 103). I am unable to cast any light on the meaning of "Ragesan" or "Prf [Professor?] Gruggan."

The table is explicitly dated. The date as originally written was “Jan. 1920”, which Tolkien emended by striking through the “0” and writing in a “1”; this is clearly a case of still being in the habit of writing the previous year soon after New Year’s. The date of 1921 also appears in Rûmilian numerals to the right of the table of numerals on the left half of R8b (see next page).

Deleted Rûmilian characters have been retained as they appear in the manuscript with the exception of the line given in brackets on the left half of R8b, which is actually struck through with a heavy horizontal line in the manuscript. The *tehta* representing the vowel æ in the sample word and the *ac* in the transliteration *hack* are consequently uncertain.

Notes on R8a: ʌ (ə) replaces a deleted ə. Above æ, ʀ has been deleted and ʀ written in to its right. Above au, ʀ has been deleted and ʀ written to its right, with ʀ placed below. ʀ was deleted as an alternate spelling of tu, possibly because it looks too much like the character for d. The value of the sign ʀ is uncertain. ʀ = naw (English now), ʀ = s or z, ʀ ʀ = ms or mz, and ʀ ʀ = z.

Notes on R8b (left half): The value **l** replaces a deleted **r**. The deleted signs for **s** appear to be variants of **cc**. **kw** replaces an illegible deletion, possibly **h**. The signs for **d** in which the meeting point of the two bows touches the stem (**ḡ ḡ ḡ**) have all been struck through. The sign **ḡ** for **ḡ** has similarly been struck through. The numerals **ḡ**, **ḡ**, **ḡ**, **ḡ**, and **ḡ** have been deleted and replaced. **ḡ 4** is possibly to be read as **ḡ**, with the hook on top deleted.

Notes on R8b (right half): The examples at the top of the page for the use of the **ks** and **gz** characters are **eksibifn** *exhibition* and **egzibit** *exhibit*. The remainder of the writing on this half of the page is comprised of assorted Rúmilian characters, most of them smeared, some to the point of illegibility. ് appear to be written in a horizontal mode, representing **ta**, **tā**, **kā**, **ka** respectively. Other characters that can be discerned through the smears are:

[R8b: Second page of table (consonants and numerals)]
[left half]

p	2	t	3	č or tʃ	p	k	2
b	3	d	4	ǵ or dʒ	q	g	3
f	22	p	5	ʃ	q	ks	22
v	32	ð	6	ž	q	χ	3
m	3	n	7	y	q	3	4
ñ	3	ñ	8	h	q	kw	5
w	3	l	9	ñ	q	h	6
h	3	ĩ	10	ñ	q	h	7
		r	11				
		ř	12				
		s	13				
		z	14				

[R8b: Second page of table (consonants and numerals)]
[right half]

၁

၂၃

၄

၅

၆

၇၈

၉

၁၀

၁၁

၁၂

၁၃

၁၄

R9 Table of "Rúmil's Alphabet" (October 1921)

[Left half of R9]

October 16, 1921

Rúmil's Alphabet

	2	p	3	b	2'	f	32	v	3	m
	2	t	3	m d	2'	s	32	z	3	n
					2'	p	32	o		
	2	c (ty)	3	g (dy)	2'	h (hy)	32	y	3	n̄ (ny)
	2	tš	3	dž	2'	š	32	ž		
{18} p	{22}	k	{3}	g	2	χ	32	3	2	R D
{18}	{2}	q	{2}	gw	{22'}	(hw) lo	{22}	w	2	R DW
{18} {18}				22' gw	2	hw, lo	3	w		

figure sign "

2	1		
2	2	2	7
2	3	2	
2	4	2	8
2	5	2	9
2	6	[22]	10

[Right half of R9]

On Oct. {22nd} 21st a last change
was [made] whereby from Oct. 22

[illegible]

figures

p_0

1
2
3
4

 p_1

5
6

∴ K	ai	∴ :
C K	oi	C :
) K	ei	) :
∴ 8	au	{ ∴ 8 } ∴ p
C 8	ou	C 8
) 8	eu	{ 8 } 8 8

[Commentary on R9 follows the text of R10]

R10 Table of "Rúmil's Alphabet" (October/December 1921)

[R10a: First page of table (consonants and vowels)]
[top portion]

Rúmil's Alphabet

October 1921

bilabial where nec[essary]

	p		b		f		v
	t		d		s		z
	c (ty)		g (dy)		p		o
	ts, c		dž, j		h (hy)		y, l, 3
	k		g		š (sh)		ž (zh)
	q, kw		g, gw		x		3
					lo, xw		w
* In English add							
	ts		ks				
	ts		sk				
			though		m		n
					m̃ (voiceless), mh		lh
					ñ (nh)		r
					ñ̃ (nh̃y)		or
					ñ̃̃ (nh̃ỹ)		rh
					d̃ (ngh)		h
					(nghw d̃w)		
					ð̃, d̃(g)w		
					ð̃̃ = anguish		

[ü
as in French *puīs*]

[R10a: First page of table (consonants and vowels)]
[bottom portion]

to	to
in English	in English
to	I (pron.)
to	is
to	the
to	are
to	and

Vowels.

over *foll[owing]* cons[onant]

• ə, ʌ &c.
• i
, e
o
u
• a
• æ
• y, ü
• ö

ē &c. but this is in E[n]glish only before þ thus = fēn fern
ī
ē
ō or
ū or better
=yu yū

In writing Engl[ish,] ə is omitted in unacc[ented] syll[able]s esp[ecially] before **l**, **n**, &c., and **ʊ** r is used instead where it was etymol[ogically] precedent. ə is used in accent[ed] syll[able]s as **ʊ** **hut**. **ɪ** is usually used for **ɪ**: indiscr[iminately].

[R10b: Second page of table (numerals and punctuation)]

Dec. 1921

Figures: —

	1		6		0
	2		7		
	3		8		
	4		9		
	5		10		
			11		
			12		

only the first and last of a series of uninterrupted numerals need be dotted.



Capitals. marked by larger, bolder script as

Gondolin

or by scoring as

full stop



(with break)

comma



or mere break in top line

dash



with break

colon



"

semi[colon]

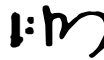


"

Double cons[onants] may be written thus:



dd



= did

indef[inite] art[icle] either prefixed to word



or

to



or



Commentary on R9

This table was written on a sheet of Leeds examination paper and originally dated simply “October 1921”. The day of the month (“16”) was inserted later, presumably at the same time as the note on the right half of the sheet was added: “On Oct. {22nd} 21st a last change was [made] whereby from Oct. 22.” This note was followed by new forms for **k**, **g**, **tš**, **dž**, **s**, and **z**. Judging from the thickness of the pen-strokes, the section on numerals (“figures”) also appears to belong to this later layer, as do the marginal characters **st**, **nz**, **ns**, and **nd** (= *and*).

The other marginal characters appear to belong to the earlier layer, and most of these also appear in the table proper. The exceptions are **st** (value unknown), **st** (*st*?), **st** (*st*?), and the word **st** (*st* = *inch*), all in the left margin, and **st** (*st* s?) to the right of **st**.

Tolkien made a fair number of changes to this table. Where the deleted characters are still recognizable, I have placed the reconstructions in curly brackets. A few characters were struck through in such a way that the underlying forms cannot be recognized: the character above **st**, the character between the two symbols for **g w**, the character between those for **7** and **8**, the character to the right of the word “figures”, and the second deleted character to the right of **eu**.

The revision of the palato-alveolar, velar, and labiovelar series appears to have progressed in the following manner. **st** was replaced by **st** in the course of writing, even before the value **k** was written in. After the table was more or less complete, **st**, **st**, **st**, and **st** were replaced by **st**, **st**, **st**, and **st** for **q**, **g w**, **h w**, and **w** respectively. Then on or after October 22, the characters for **tš** and **dž** were switched with those for **k** and **g**.

The value **st** for **st** **st** was accidentally omitted by Tolkien. This value is nevertheless certain, based on the arrangement of the table; see also R10–12 and R14.

Commentary on R10

This table was written on two sides of a sheet of Leeds examination paper and explicitly dated “October 1921” on R10a and “Dec. 1921” on R10b. A ring was drawn around the first two signs for **z**, with a line leading from it to a note in the right margin: “not after Dec 30th 1921”. Below this in the right margin, beside the values **y**, **1**, **3**, is another note: “for **3** where nec[essary] to dist[inguish] {**st**(?) or **st**} **st** **st**”. In other words, the signs previously used for **z** have been given the new value **3**. Also in the right margin is a repetition of the character **st**.

The note “bilabial where nec[essary]” at the top of the table indicates that **st** and **st** have the values **p** and **b** respectively, where these sounds need to be distinguished from **f** and **v**.

A few deleted characters have been given in the table as they appear in the manuscript. On R10a the deleted characters are the second sign for **š**, the first sign for **st**, and the second sign for **st**. The last of these appears to have had the form **st**. On R10b the deleted characters are the sign between **9** and **10** and the **+** form of the full stop. The blot below the hook in the first sign for **to** at the bottom of R10b may be a misplaced **u-tehta** that has been deleted.

Some smeared characters appear in the margins of the manuscript of R10a: in the upper left corner are **st** (= *ts*), **st** (= *rts*), **st** (= *rks*); and to the right of the “Vowels” section are **st** **st** **st** (all struck through and all presumably with the value **sk**) and **st** (= *tk*s).

R11 Table of a Rúmilian Mode (January 1922)

[R11a: First page of table (consonants)]
[left half]

1 p	2	21 f	22 p
2 t	3	22 b	23 p
3 c	4	22 s	24 suff. s
4 k	5	23 x	25 x
5 q	6	24 x	25 x
6 ts	7	25 x	26 x
7 in E[nglish] only	8	26 x	27 x
ks	9	27 x	28 x
8 sk	10	28 x	29 x
9 ts	11	29 x	30 x
10 st	12	30 x	31 x
11 b	13	31 x	32 x
12 d	14	32 x	33 x
13 g	15	33 x	34 x
14 g	16	34 x	35 x
15 g	17	35 x	36 x
16 dž	18	36 x	37 x
the following are rare	19	37 x	38 x
17 gz	20	38 x	39 x
18 zg	21	39 x	40 x
19 dz	22	40 x	41 x
20 zd	23	41 x	42 x

[R11a: First page of table (consonants)]
[right half]

Jan. 1922

35	z ^h	 	51	r	 voiceless	57	
36	ž	 	{52	l }			
37	j (i)		{53	l }			
38	w (u)	 	52	r mou[illé]		58	
39	b		53	r uv[ular]		59	
40	ü		54	l		60	
41	m		55	l mou[illé]		61	
42	n		56	t		62	
43	ñ	 	63	  h	 		
44	ɖ	  = ng			to		 
45	ɖ ^w	 E[nglish] = ngu			too	 	
46	ɱ voiceless	 			two similar		
47	ɳ	 			cons[onants] as	  = dd	
48	ɳ̌	   &c.			 or  = did		
49	ɖ̌	  			this first appears in		
50	ɖ̌ ^w	  			the addendum to {Ninth} E[ntry]		
					page 25		
					of	 	
					he	    = and	
					she	  of the 	

[R1 1a: First page of table (consonants)]
[marginal notes]

(3) is used in English for **ty** as in **rapture**   better .

(5) is used in E[nglish] for **cw**, **kw**, **qu** as  = **quick**.

(13) is as (3) in E[nglish] used for **dy** as in  better  **dual** or even  **India**.

(15) = **gu** in E[nglish] as  **anguish**.

(23) is the G[erman] “ich” laut used in E[nglish] for **h** in **huge**. Where a diff[erence] must be made between x (“ich”) and v[oice]less y, let  = v[oice]less y and   = x.

[R1 1b appears on the pages following the commentary]

Commentary on R11

This table was written on two sides of one sheet of Leeds examination paper. The numbered notes on R11a (3, 5, 13, 15, 23) were written in the top margin of the manuscript. The second sentence of the note on (23) was inserted vertically between the second and third columns of the table. The following stray characters, not reproduced in the edited text, also appear in the top margin of the manuscript: 𐌵 (presumably = **zd** or **dz**), 𐌶 (perhaps a form of **z**), 𐌷 (= **x^u**), 𐌸 (unidentifiable).

The characters 𐌹 𐌺, both shown elsewhere in the table as having the value **z**, can be seen to the right of characters (35) and (36), and 𐌻, one of the signs for **s**, likewise appears as a stray doodle between characters (57) and (58). Note that (57) to (62) are the voiceless counterparts of (51) to (56) respectively. The table of punctuation on the right half of R11b (see following pages) is located to the right of the table of vowels and below the table of numerals in the manuscript.

The brackets in entry 6 on R11a are Tolkien's own; all others are editorial. All deleted characters have been presented as they appear in the manuscript. In the entries for **s** and **z**, the word "or" and the following characters, as well as the note "two similar ... page 25" on R11a, were written in red ink.

Notes on revisions to R11a: In entry 9 (**ts**), a deleted 𐌲 was replaced by 𐌳, which was in turn deleted when Tolkien decided to revert back to 𐌲. Following the word "or", the form 𐌴 was deleted and given the new value **st**. Similar changes were made in entry 10 (**st**): 𐌳 was deleted in favor of 𐌴, which was then deleted and replaced by 𐌳. The deleted character in entry 22a (**s**) is uncertain. Four characters have been deleted from entry 23 (**x**); the first and fourth (i.e., the two that are attached to the same long stem) appear to have had the form 𐌵, the third appears to have been 𐌶, and the second is too heavily deleted to read. The deleted character in entry 25 (**x^u**) may have been 𐌷 and that in entry 35 (**z^u**) a similar 𐌸. The deleted character in entry 47 (**ñ** voiceless) is uncertain, but it looks as though it was incomplete. The characters deleted from entry 49 (**ñ** voiceless) were clearly 𐌹 and 𐌺. The (incomplete?) character deleted from entry 50 (**ñ^w**) seems to have been 𐌻. The deleted sign for voiceless **t** (entry 62) was probably 𐌼. The deleted sign for **h** in entry 63 was 𐌽, identical to one of the forms that were retained. Between the deleted and retained forms for **h** are two other deleted characters, possibly not intended as signs for **h**; these appear to have had the forms 𐌾 and 𐌿. The deleted first versions of the signs for **to** and **and** both appear to have been incomplete.

Notes on revisions to R11b: The deleted form of the question mark appears to have been 𐌽, in which case it would have been rejected due to its resemblance to the sign for **t**. The two deleted signs for **l l** are completely illegible, but the second appears to have been incomplete. The deleted first version of the sign for **ȳ** appears to have been 𐌿. Similarly, the deleted second version of the sign for **ō, œ** was almost certainly 𐌾, followed by a deleted stem. A deleted stem likewise appears before the Rúmilian rendition of **united**. Finally, an insignificant scribble appears to the left of the stem in the sign for inverted commas at the bottom of the right half of R11b.

The reference to "the addendum to {Ninth} E[ntry] page 25" on R11a apparently refers to Tolkien's diary; cf. "Ninth entry (p. 23)" on R7a.

[R11b: Second page of table (vowels, numerals, and punctuation)]
[left half]

full stop ． bracket 〔 〕 dash 〔 〕 colon ． ． semi[colon] ； comma ， ．
question ？ exclam[ation] ！ inv[erted] commas 〔 〕

fig[ure]s

1 𠂇 or 𠂈 2 𠂉 3 𠂊 4 𠂋 5 𠂌 6 𠂍 7 𠂎 8 𠂏 9 𠂐
0 𠂑 10 𠂒 11 𠂓 𠂔 𠂕 12 𠂖

(1)	ə ʌ ɪ	(6)	o
	ē ā (˙˙˙) ʰ in E[n]glish usually ˙ ˆ		ɔ ˆ
(2)	i ɪ		u
	ī (˙˙˙) ˙K	(7)	ū
(3)	e ɛ		y
	ē ɛ˙ ɛ ʰ	(8)	ȳ
note	ɛ ɛ˙ ɛ ʰ		ö
(4)	æ ˙˙	(9)	ō œ
	ā ˙˙ ˙˙ ʰ	note	ai or au
(5)	a ˙˙		ei ou
	ā ˙˙ ˙˙ ˙˙		{eu}
note	ā ˙˙ ˙˙ ˙˙		oi
	q ˙˙ ˙˙ ˙˙	in English	iu iū
	q ˙˙ ˙˙ ˙˙	as in	useful or united
		for	&c

[R11b: Second page of table (vowels, numerals, and punctuation)]
[right half]

Exclam[ation]	⋈	⋈⋈
question	⋈	⋈
full stop	⋈	
semi-colon	⋈	
colon	⋈	
comma	⋈	
brackets		
cap[ital]s	⋈	⋈
repetition	⋈	= did
	⋈	= idd
inverted commas	⋈	⋈

R12 Table of the "Valinorian" Alphabet

[R12a: First page of table]

The cursive form of the *Valinorian* alphabet, which was written from *top downwards*.

The following is the general valuation of the letters, but both shapes and values varied considerably.

1. p		18. f		35. 3w	
2. t		19. þ		36. ž	 
3. ċ, tj		20. s	 also 	37. j, l, y	
4. k		21. ŷ	  	38. w, u	 
5. q, kw		22. x	  	39. ü	
6. tš (ch)	  	23. xw		40. m	
7. ks	  	24. š		41. n	
8. sk	  	25. ħ	 voiceless y, hy	42. ñ, ŋ	 palatal n, ny
9. ts	 	26. hv	 " w, hw	43. ɖ	 
10. st	 	28. p	 bilab[ial] f	44. ɖw	  ngw
11. b		29. v	 	45. m̥	 voiceless m
12. d	 	30. b		46. n̥	 " n
13. ġ, dj		31. ð	 	47. ŋ̊	 " pal[atal] n
14. g		32. z	 	{48. ɖ̊}	
15. gw		33. ʒ	 	{49. ɖ̊w}	
16. dž (j)		34. ʒ		51. r	
{17.}				52. l	
				{53. r̥}	 front r or rj
				54. l̥	 " l or lj
				55. R	 uvular R

PTO

[R12b: Second page of table]

56.	ł		back l		
57.	ř		voiceless r		voiceless l
58.	ř̃		voiceless rj		voiceless r
59.	ĩ		voiceless lj		
60.	ř̃		voiceless R		
61.	{uvu[lar]} ł				

Commentary on R12

This table was written on two sides of a sheet of “Oxford paper” (see III 81), and therefore it cannot be dated earlier than 1924.

The lines of the table were numbered by Tolkien. The numbers 27 and 50 were accidentally omitted. Number 17 was deleted before any character or value was assigned to it. Lines 48, 49, and 53 were struck through. The value χ for number 22 is written in the manuscript as χ^w with a deleted superscript; the value χw for number 23 is written in the manuscript as $\chi^w w$, where Tolkien apparently forgot to delete the superscript. The clarification “uvu[lar]” on number 61 was struck through, leaving no explanation of the distinction between the two characters for ł (56 and 61).

A number of Rúmilian characters were also deleted. Apart from the aforementioned instances, in which entire lines were deleted, the deleted characters have been presented as they appear in the manuscript. The deleted characters for **ps** (inserted between 6 and 22) were  and . The deleted character for **ts** is uncertain; it may have been . The two deleted signs for $\hat{\chi}$ ( ) are clearly visible, as are the deleted signs for χ () and $\hat{\chi}$ (). Note that one of the signs for $\hat{\chi}$ () is identical to the sign for χw .

On R12b, “voiceless” in the two entries on the right is unclear in the manuscript.

R13 Table of the "Alphabet of Rúmil"

[Top portion of R13]

Alphabet of Rúmil

p		k		t	
b	in Q used = mb	g	in Q = ag	d	in Q = nd
f		*χ	in Q = h	*p	
v		*3		*ð	
hw [tʰ]		h		s	also "
w		,	vowel carrier	*z	
m		ɲ		n	
*mb		*ng		*nd	
mp		nk		nt	
[kʷ] q		[č] ty		l	
gw	in Q used = ngw	[ǵ] dy	in Q seldom used or = ndy	r	
*χʷ	in Q used =	*[χ] {hy}		ly	
*3ʷ		*[ǰ] {y}	spirantal	st	
ɲw		[h] hy		ts	
*ngw		[j] y		sk	
ɲq		[ñ] ny		ks	
		*ndy		[sp]	
		nty		ps	

double cons. thus
 = ll
 = tt
or = tt
 rd
 ld

[Bottom portion of R13]

* = not usually
employed
in Q[enya]

not used in Q.

𐌵	𐌶	tš (ch)	𐌷	b bilab[ial] v	𐌸	ü
𐌹		dž (j)	𐌺	p " f	𐌻	voiceless r (Q=rd)
𐌽		š (sh)	𐌼	þ	𐌾	" l (Q=ld)
𐌿		ž	𐌽	ð	𐌿	R uvular
					𐍀	back †

Commentary on R13

This table was written on one side of a sheet of "Oxford paper", which would set its date at 1924 or later. The brackets around **hv**, **kʷ**, **c**, **g**, **χ̂**, **3**, **h̃**, **j**, **ñ**, and **sp** **𐌷** are Tolkien's own. Those around expansions of abbreviations (Q[enya], bilab[ial]) are editorial. The values **hy** and **y** beside [χ̂] and [3] were scribbled out. The deleted second character for χ̂ is given as it appears in the manuscript; the underlying form is uncertain, but it appears to have been **𐌷** (cf. R12).

R14 Table of a Rúmilian Mode

[R14a: Table]
[left half]

I		II		III	
1. p	 pin 	1. t	 ten 	1. c	
2. b		2. d		2. j	
3. f		3. þ	  ^{final} 	3. š	 
4. p	 	4. s	   ^{final} 	4. ž, h	  []
5. v		5. ð	 	5. ž	
6. b	  	6. z	   ^{final} 	6. ž	
7. m		7. n	 ^{init.}  ^{final} 	7. ŋ	 
8. m̃		8. ñ	   	8. ŋ̃	  
		9. r		9. ʀ	
		10. ř		10. ř̃	
		11. l		11. ł	
		12. ĺ		12. ĺ̃	
		13.	 st   ^{ts}	13. ů	
				ŭ̃	
				14. tʃ	
				15. dž	

English phonetic
uses  =  with simult[aneous]
{gw} liprounding as **ngw**; distinguish
  = kw, gw.

[R14a: Table]
[right half]

IV		V	
1. k		1. q	
2. g		2. g	
3. x		3. x	
4. h		4. hv	
5. z		5. w	
6. ' (apostrophe)		6. z	
7. n		8. ð	
8. ð		Vowels English i ə i e ā e æ æ ā ā e e ē ē i i ī ī ī ī long holder long holder short holder short holder	
9. R	E[nglish] used as á		
10. ř			
11. L	English used as long holder		
12. Ľ			

English may (1) be spelt traditionally using III 1 as c and sh, th, ch = III 3 or 4, II 3 or 5, III 14. j = III 2 or 15.

[R14b: Note on Qenya vowelling]

Qenya Vowelling

each cons[onant] = **a**

- = no vowel but {**nt**}  double cons[onant] 
n + stop

Commentary on R14

This table was written on two sides of a sheet of “Oxford paper”, which would set its date at 1924 or later. The brackets around ~~✠~~ are Tolkien’s own. A deleted word appears in the manuscript between ~~Đ~~ and the word “pin”. It could have been a misplaced “ten”.

Deleted Rúmilian characters are given as they appear in the manuscript. The deleted form of the sign for **đ** was clearly ~~Đ~~. The signs for **ə**, **ā**, and **æ** were smeared, so Tolkien began the table of vowels again off to the right. “English” signifies that the signs given to the right of the values are those used in the representation of English. The word “English”, the vocalic values, and the signs to their right were all written in red ink, as were the notes “E used as **á**” (IV 9) and “English used as long holder” (IV 11). The four deleted characters below the table of vowels are too uncertain to reconstruct. Presumably “short holder” refers to **▶** and “long holder” to **↳**; these “holders” correspond to the “carriers” in the Fëanorian system.

The deleted character for **nt** on R14b was presumably ~~•↳~~. The value of ~~•↳~~ would of course be **tt**.

R15 Qenya Grammar Excerpt

: Qenya :

Descriptive grammar of the Qenya language:

The alphabet used is a selection from the universal Eldarin alphabet system — “Rúmil’s Alphabet”.

Letters and transcription.

Consonants:

Stops	(voiceless)	p.	t.	ty.	k.	q.	
"	(voiced)	b.	d.	dy.	g.	gw.	→ when written alone usually st[and] for mb, nd, ndy, ng, ngw.
Spirants	(voiceless)	f.	s.	hy.	h.	hw.	
"	(voiced)	v	—	y	—	w	
			—		—		
Nasals		m	n	ny	—	—	
				[in ng(w), nk]			
Liquids		l, r					

Qenya writing is from top to bottom of the page beginning at the top left-hand corner. Double consonants are usually indicated by a bar | above or below the consonant.

Vowels are indicated by diacritic signs placed *above* the cons[onant] they precede or *below* the one they follow.

Short	i	e	a	o	u

Length may be indicated (1) by doubling: in the case of *i*, *e*, *a* this is obtained by placing [MS: placed] one vowel below the preceding consonant and one vowel above the following, as = *taako*, *tāko*, (2) *ō* and *ū* are usually represented by , as = *tūle*, but in older mss. method 1. is also found, as , or (3) in case of *ī*, *ū* : (*iy*), (*uw*) is written; in case of *ē*, *ā*, *ō* : (*eh*, &c.) is written. This is archaic except finally in monosyllables where it is normal — and compulsory for *ī*, *ē*, *ā*.

The transcription in all cases is *ī*, *ē*, *ā*, *ū*.

Diphthongs: *ai, oi, ui; au, eu, iu.*

These are now usually written everywhere as vowel above *y* or *w* :—

·K ʼK ʼK ; ·B ·B ·B .

Such methods as *ṽ* *taika* though found in older mss. would now be taken as indicating a hiatus and dissyllabic pronunciation *taika*.

☞ Note: *S* is rendered *ṽ* *ṽ* initially or between vowels. Medial *-ss-* is usually compendiously written *ṽ* or *ṽ*, but *s* before another consonant is render[ed] *ʼ* " and after *ṽ* " according to the convenience or appearance, thus:

st *ṽ* or *ṽ* : and the rare *sk, sq, sp* *ṽ* *ṽ* *ṽ* &c.

ss can be *ṽ* &c. as above or *ṽ* or *ṽ*

ts, ks, ps are *ṽ* *ṽ* *ṽ* &c., and similarly other less common combinations (*ns, rs, ls*).

Notes on the sounds :—

- ty*: is by origin (i) a single sound, a fronted variety of *k*, (ii) the result of the combination of *k* (*q*) *t* + *y* and initially also occas[ionally] of *p* + *y*. In sound it is now a very forward palatal stop foll[owed] by a distinct *y* off-glide; in some dialects it is practically E[nglish] *ch* with or without a clear *y* off-glide.
- t, n*: are both (as in English) somewhat retracted from the true dental position.
- p*: except initially is regarded in many ways as a 'long' cons[onant] (as are *ty, q*). These three sounds may be preceded by a liquid or nasal or by a diph[thong] or long vowel (like shorts [i.e. 'short' consonants]) but may not be geminated.
- q*: is by origin (1) a single sound, a velar var[iety] of *k* accompan[ied] by lip-rounding, (2) the product of *q, k* (not *t*, for *tw* is allowed, nor *pw*, for *pw* > *pp* > *p*). It is now sounded practically exactly as English *qu* — a liprounded *k* foll[owed] by a distinct *w* sound. See note to *p* above.

Commentary on R15

This grammar excerpt was written on three sheets of 8 1/4 x 11 3/4 inch ruled examination script paper from the University of Leeds. The first page of the manuscript ends at "(*eh*, &c)", the second page runs from "is written" to "not *t*, for *tw*", and the third page runs from "allowed, nor *pw*" to the end. All that remains of the third page is a 1 1/2 inch wide strip from the top of the sheet. It appears that the rest of the grammar from which these pages were taken (including most of the third page) was discarded in favor of a later version, but that these pages were retained because of the description of the Rúmilian letters, which was presumably absent from the later version.

The brackets around the Rúmilian characters for *s* and around "in *ng(w)*, *nk*" in the consonant table appear in the original manuscript; all other brackets are editorial, as is the explanation of Tolkien's use of the term "shorts" in the note on the sound *p*.

R16 Table of the “New Upright Style” of the Rúmilian Alphabet

[illegible]

ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ ɸ
 p b f v m m̃

t d s b ð












ty dy hy y ny ny

č ě š ž





















u o

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{u} \quad \mathcal{L}$$

მ. ბუაჩიშვილი

Commentary on R16

This table was written on one side of a sheet of ruled examination script paper from the University of Leeds. The edited version of this table has been rearranged somewhat; the line containing the dental series (t through ñ) has been split into two lines in the interest of space, and the characters for ð have been put in their proper position, whereas in the manuscript they were a later insertion.

Deleted characters are given as they appear in the manuscript. An incomplete character was deleted in the course of writing the signs for f. The deleted signs for s were  and ; the latter was reassigned to z. The deleted sign for z was , which was moved to s. A variant of  was deleted from the signs for ñ. Three signs for ny and two for ñy were deleted; the underlying forms are uncertain, but at least some of them appear to have been incomplete. An incomplete sign for ð was also deleted.

The lines of script at the top of the page may be transliterated as follows. Note that ñ represents the value given as ny in the table and that ʃ has the value u rather than o as in the table. Vocalic *tehtar* are written above the following consonant, or below the preceding consonant when no consonant follows.

ð ñuw prayt stayl v wraytñ ð lfbt
ð yuwnvrsiti v liydz

Normalized, with the missing vowels inserted:

The new upright syle of writing the alphabet
The University of Leeds

The line at the bottom of the page, likewise with the reading ð yuwnvrsiti v liydz, *The University of Leeds*, uses some different letter-forms, such as  rather than ʃ for u and  rather than  for z.

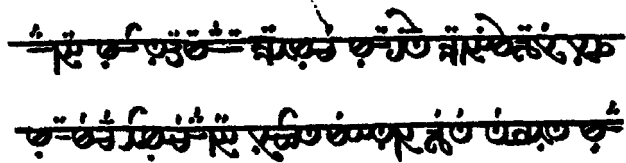
R17 Description of the “Alphabet of Rúmil”

[R17a: Introduction and sample texts]

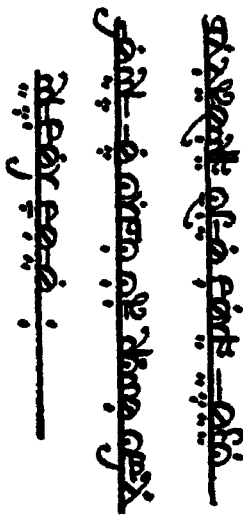
Alphabet of Rúmil.

A description and list of signs is given below of the later cursive form of the old *Valinorian* alphabet, as it was finally developed in *Tún* by Rúmil. This form is called the alphabet of Rúmil. The letter-shapes and values were originally very variable. In inscriptions the alphabet was originally written from *right to left*, or boustrophedon beginning at the right. But in books and cursive form it was usually written from top to bottom beginning at the top right-hand corner, though writing from right to left across also occurred. In book-usage the letters were all arranged so that they were formed as hangers to a bar. This bar was then ruled or drawn continuously, and the *consonantal* signs were written to the *right* (or below) the bar, and the *vocalic* signs to the *left* (or above) the bar.

Thus.



Or.



[R17b and R17c appear on the pages following the commentary]

Commentary on R17

This description of the alphabet, comprised of sample texts and tables of two modes, was written on three sheets of “Oxford paper”, placing the date at 1924 or later. The brackets on R17c around **sp** **Ẓ**, **pp** **Ẓ**, **l**, **n**, **a** **¶**, and **u** are Tolkien’s own. Brackets expanding abbreviations on R17b and R17c (differ[ent], cons[onant]) are editorial. All deleted characters in the manuscript are clearly discernible, and reconstructions thereof have been placed within curly brackets.

The horizontally written text on R17a runs from right to left, with vocalic *tehtar* placed above the preceding consonant. The *tehta* for **a** is generally not written (here it only appears above carriers), and a dot beneath a consonant indicates that it is not followed by any vowel. The text may be transliterated as follows:

sñ ninqeruvisse luti—er kırysse —e—arendel —or ve—a
—ar lyqli linqi flmri lngon ve—akıryo kırı—er

The vertically written text runs from top to bottom, with the columns arranged from right to left. Vocalic *tehtar* are placed to the left of the preceding consonant, with the *tehta* for **a** generally omitted and a dot to the right of the consonant indicating that it is not followed by a vowel. The text may be transliterated as follows:

sñ ninqeruvisse luti—er kırysse —e—arendel
—or ve—a —ra [sic] lyqli linqi flmri lngon
ve—akıryo kırı—er.

Disregarding the scribal error in the vertically written text, both texts may be normalized thus:

San ninqeruvisse lútier
kiryasse Earendel or vea
ar laiqali linqi falmari
langon veakiryo kírier.

These are the first four lines of the Qenya poem “Earendel”, published in *The Monsters and the Critics and Other Essays* (henceforth MC), 1983, p. 216, where these lines are translated: “Then upon a white horse sailed Earendel, upon a ship upon the sea, and the green wet waves the throat of the sea-ship clove.” The wording of the Rûmilian excerpt is identical to that of the published version, which appears in the essay “A Secret Vice”, dating from 1931.¹ This does not mean, however, that the date of the Rûmilian excerpt is necessarily so late; Tolkien frequently made use of poems that had been written years earlier, and several of his poems appear in variants separated from one another by decades.²

¹ MC 3.

² See, for example, the variants of “Oilima Markirya” (MC 213–15, 220–23) and the development from 1915 to 1962 of “Kortirion among the Trees” (I 32–43).

[R17b: Phonetic form]
[left half]

Alphabet of Rúmil. Phonetic form.

p	𐌒	t	𐌔	k	𐌕
b	𐌖	d	𐌘	g	𐌙
m	𐌚	n	𐌛	o	𐌜
f	𐌞 𐌟	p	𐌠	ɣ	𐌡
v	𐌢 𐌣	ð	𐌤	ʒ	𐌥
p bilabial f	𐌦	s	𐌨 𐌩	h	𐌪
b " v	𐌬	z	𐌫 𐌬	j (i)	𐌭
		r	𐌯		
		l	𐌱	í	𐌳
Vowel signs. over consonant (preceding or following according to differ[ent] usages)		additional signs		tš	𐌴
				dž	𐌵
				š	𐌶
				ž	𐌷
i	•	ī	ː	where any vowel (a, ə) is implied in a consonant by usage; a cons[onant] without vowel is marked as	
e	ː	ē	ːː		
a	ː	ā	ːː		
o	ː	ō	ːː		
u	ː	ū	ːː		
æ	ː	ǣ	ːː		
ə	ː	ē̄	ːː		
ø	ː	œ̄	ːː		
y	ː	ȳ	ːː		

[R17b: Phonetic form]
[right half]

k	ᑭ	k ^w	ᑭᑭ
g	ᑭ	g ^w	ᑭᑭ
ᑭ	ᑭ	ᑭ ^w	ᑭᑭ
χ	ᑭ	χ ^w	ᑭᑭ
3	ᑭ	3 ^w	ᑭᑭ
h	ᑭ	h ^w	ᑭᑭ
'	ᑭ	w (u)	ᑭᑭ
R	ᑭ (uvular)		
ᑭ	ᑭ		
<i>diphthongs</i> where vowel is over <i>following</i> consonant		doubling of cons.	
ai	ᑭ	as tt	ᑭᑭ
au	ᑭ	preceding hom- org[anic] nasal	ᑭᑭ
		mp	ᑭᑭ
over <i>preceding</i>		preceding s, z	ᑭᑭ
ai	ᑭ	st	ᑭᑭ
au	ᑭ	following or final s, z	ᑭᑭ
where vowel is without consonant: thus u		ts	ᑭᑭ

This is the complete *Valinorian* Alphabet in its latest stage as developed by *Rúmil* of *Tún*. The special application to *Qenya* follows below:

[R17c: Qenya usage]
[left half]

p	𐑦	t	𐑦	ty	𐑦
mb	𐑦	nd	𐑦	ndy	𐑦
f	𐑦 𐑦	s	𐑦 { 𐑦 } {finally 𐑦 }	hy	𐑦
v	𐑦 𐑦	r	𐑦	y [i]	𐑦
m	𐑦	n	𐑦	ny	𐑦
mp	𐑦	l	𐑦	nty	𐑦
ps	𐑦	nt	𐑦	hty	𐑦
[sp	𐑦]	ts	𐑦	sty	𐑦
[pp	𐑦]	st	𐑦 𐑦		
		tt	𐑦		
double or long consonants marked thus		l{r}d	𐑦		
pp	𐑦	r{l}d	𐑦		
nn	𐑦	ss	𐑦 or 𐑦		

earlier lh-

" rh-

also 𐑦

consonants not
followed by a
are stopped thus

𐑦 = i before cons[onant]

𐑦 = maita.

𐑦 = kapta.

* Qenya usage of the
Rúmilian symbols and
alphabet

[R17c: Qenya usage]
[right half]

k	ᑭ	q (kw)	ᑭ	[u] w	ᑭ
ng	ᑭ	ngw	ᑭ	hw	ᑭ
hw	—	ngw (ᑭw)	ᑭ		
,	(vowel carrier.	nq	ᑭ		
ng [ᑭ]	ᑭ				
nk	ᑭ	i	•	Vowels were written over <i>preceding</i> consonant and each consonant <i>not</i> provided with a vowel sign was assumed to be followed by <i>ā</i>. The <i>a</i>-sign over a <i>consonant</i> therefore marked <i>a + a = ā</i>. But <i>a</i> without a preceding consonant was written <i>ᑭ</i>. <i>ā</i> initially or without preceding consonant was <i>ᑭ</i>.	
ks	ᑭ	e	:		
sk	ᑭ	or	,		
sk	ᑭ	[a	ᑭ]		
kk	ᑭ	o	ᑭ		
ht	ᑭ	u	ᑭ		
or	ᑭ } ᑭ }	ī	•		
		ē	:		
		ā	• & •		
		ō	ᑭ		
		ū	ᑭ		
		ai	ᑭ thus	ᑭ	paika.
		au	ᑭ "	ᑭ	rauta.
		oi	ᑭ "	ᑭ	poika.

R18 Table of a Rúmilian Mode

[Left half of R18]

<i>labial series</i>		<i>dental</i>	<i>palatal</i>	
p.		t.	k ^j , ć.	
b.		d.	g ^j , ġ.	
f.		þ.	χ ^j .	
v.		ð.	3 ^j , ǵ.	
h.		s.	h.	
w, ũ.		z.	j, ï.	
m.		n.	ñ.	
p, f bilabial.		l.	l.	
b.		r.		
<i>Vowels</i>				
i	•	These signs are placed to left of (or above) following conso- nant. Where final or having no consonant following they are placed above the vocalic sign or carrier	other possible signs	æ •
e	∴			ø •
or	’			y ʒ
a	✱			ə -
o	◌			
u	◌		Length is marked thus	
		thus		
	◌	it		ī -
	◌	apu		ē -
	◌			ā -
	◌			ō ◌ or ◌
	◌	ëa (dissyllabic)		ū ◌ or ◌

[Right half of R18]

<i>velar</i>		<i>labiovelar</i>		<i>sh-sounds</i>	
k.	𐌵	k ^w .	𐌶	tš.	𐌷 (ch)
g.	𐌷	g ^w .	𐌸	dž.	𐌹 (j)
χ.	𐌹	χ ^w .	𐌺	š.	𐌻
ʒ.	𐌻	ʒ ^w .	𐌼	ž.	𐌽
h.	—	[h ^o .	𐌾 as labials]		
ʾ.	vowel carrier	[w.	𐌿 " "]		
ḍ.	𐌽	ḍ ^w .	𐍀		
		ḷ.	𐍁		
		R.	𐍂 (uvular)		
<i>diphthongs</i> are represented by placing vowel over semivowel				<i>final</i> s or z may be represented by	
as ai	𐍃			𐍄	𐍅 cats
au	𐍆				
or thus	𐍇	eã (diphthong)		s or z before cons[onant] thus	𐍈 spend
				double cons[onant]	
		nasal before homorganic consonant often thus		thus	𐍉
				ss	𐍊
		mp	𐍋		
		nt	𐍌		

Commentary on R18

This table was written on one side of a sheet of "Oxford paper", which would set its date at 1924 or later. The brackets around the **h^o** and **w** lines are Tolkien's own; those expanding abbreviations (cons[onant]) are editorial. There are no deletions in the manuscript.

R19 Incomplete Table of Rúmilian Letters with Rúmilian Doodles (Bodleian Library, Tolkien A33/1 fol. 87v/r)

[R19a: Table with doodles, Tolkien A33/1 fol. 87v]

	a .	e .	i .	o .	u .		
{b} p			t		k		č
{p} b			d		g		j
f			þ		h		š
v			ð		x		ž
w			{r} l		3		y
h			{f} i		d		ý
m			n				
			s				
			z				
			r				



—















[R19b: Additional doodles, Tolkien A33/1 fol. 87r]

2004-2005

3

André Gide

美

Exa Op'ion

γῶνι γῶνι γι' ἡλυσθῆς

Commentary on R19

This incomplete table of Rúmilian letters with their phonetic values and eight examples of their use appear on the verso of a page of a draft of Tolkien's translation of the Middle English poem *Pearl* (R19a). In the margins of the recto (R19b) are Rúmilian versions of portions of lines 361 and 362 of *Pearl* in Middle English.¹ The document is written on "Oxford paper", so it must date from 1924 or later. It most likely originated after Tolkien and E. V. Gordon had begun work on an edition of *Pearl*, following the publication of their edition of *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* in 1925. Tolkien later left the project, and the edition was eventually published (posthumously) bearing Gordon's name alone.²

The deleted letters in the table are all legible, each of them having been struck through with single pen-strokes. Reconstructions of the deleted letters, both *Latin* and Rúmilian, have been placed within curly brackets. The rejected character for **g** is most likely an incomplete rendering of a Rúmilian letter identical to that given in the table with the value **z**. The deleted line on R19b has been retained as written, but the underlying forms are clearly visible.

The words written below the table on R19a may be transliterated as follows, using the values given in the table wherever possible:

(First row, from left to right)

(1) **zjdn** (or **gjdn** with the rejected form of **g**?) = ?

(2) **rċmndrt** corrected to ...

(3) **arkimandrayt** = *archimandrite*

(4) **bċp** more fully rendered as ...

(5) **biċap** = error for **bišap** = *bishop*

(6) **diykən** = *deacon*

(Second row, from left to right)

(7) **əruwrldiynrih** = *a rural deanery*

(8) **henriwtiriñ** (possibly an error for **henriwitrin** = *Henry Witring*?)

In these examples, with the possible exception of one instance in example (8), the vowel *tehta* appears to the left of the preceding consonant except in diphthongs (**ay**, **iy**, **uw**, **ih** [=ī]); cf. the placement of *tehtar* in the normal Quenya mode of the Fëanorian *tengwar*. All the letters are attached to long stems.

The marginalia on R19b may be transliterated as follows, going from top to bottom, left to right:

(a) **nwrð nrð**

(b) **dym ridiym** (The *tehta* for **i** appears to the left of the preceding consonant except in a diphthong, where it appears to the left of the following glide. The "subscript dot" *tehta* appears to the right of the preceding consonant, indicating that either no vowel or a silent vowel follows the consonant.)

(c) **{ðen demd}** (The *tehta* for **e** appears to the left of the following consonant, and the "subscript dot" *tehta* appears to the right of the preceding consonant.)

(d) **ðen demd y to ðt dmsl** (The *tehtar* for **e** and **o** appear to the left of the preceding consonant, and the "subscript dot" *tehta* appears to the right of the preceding consonant.)

(e) **nwrð nwrð nto my lrdd** (The *tehta* for **o** appears above the preceding consonant.)

¹ See E. V. Gordon (ed.), *Pearl*, 1953, p. 14.

² *Ibid.*, p. iii. See also Wayne G. Hammond, *J. R. R. Tolkien: A Descriptive Bibliography*, 1993, p. 304.

As stated previously, these are Rúmilian renderings of parts of *Pearl*, lines 361–62: “Thenne demed I to þat damyselle: ‘Ne worþe no wrathþe vnto my Lorde’,” which Tolkien translates as “Then I said, I deem, to that damosel: ‘May I give no grievance to my Lord’.”³

(a) “Ne worþe no wrathþe”.

(b) “deem redeem”. There does not appear to be any corresponding passage in *Pearl*, but this could merely be Tolkien “thinking aloud” on paper about the similarity between the two words. He would certainly have known that the two are unrelated, “deem” being a word of the inherited Germanic vocabulary, whereas “redeem” comes from Latin via French. The earliest attested use of “redeme”, in any case, dates from between 1432 and 1450, according to the *Oxford English Dictionary*. *Pearl* was written somewhat earlier, circa 1360–95, according to Gordon.⁴ This is the only line on the page that has the letters attached to a long stem.

(c) “Thenne demed”. This line has been struck through.

(d) “Thenne demed I to þat damyselle”. The shape of the final letter is unclear, but its value must be **l**.

(e) “Ne worþe no wrathþe vnto my Lorde”. This line is written horizontally in a mode similar to that shown in R6 but lacking the stem. The final letter appears to be a revision of the preceding **d**.

³ *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, Pearl, and Sir Orfeo*, 1975, p. 99.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. xlv.

R20 Sample Texts in Middle and Modern English

١٠

١١
 ١٢
 ١٣
 ١٤
 ١٥
 ١٦
 ١٧
 ١٨
 ١٩
 ٢٠
 ٢١
 ٢٢
 ٢٣
 ٢٤
 ٢٥
 ٢٦
 ٢٧
 ٢٨
 ٢٩
 ٣٠
 ٣١
 ٣٢
 ٣٣
 ٣٤
 ٣٥
 ٣٦
 ٣٧
 ٣٨
 ٣٩
 ٤٠
 ٤١
 ٤٢
 ٤٣
 ٤٤
 ٤٥
 ٤٦
 ٤٧
 ٤٨
 ٤٩
 ٥٠
 ٥١
 ٥٢
 ٥٣
 ٥٤
 ٥٥
 ٥٦
 ٥٧
 ٥٨
 ٥٩
 ٦٠
 ٦١
 ٦٢
 ٦٣
 ٦٤
 ٦٥
 ٦٦
 ٦٧
 ٦٨
 ٦٩
 ٧٠
 ٧١
 ٧٢
 ٧٣
 ٧٤
 ٧٥
 ٧٦
 ٧٧
 ٧٨
 ٧٩
 ٨٠
 ٨١
 ٨٢
 ٨٣
 ٨٤
 ٨٥
 ٨٦
 ٨٧
 ٨٨
 ٨٩
 ٩٠
 ٩١
 ٩٢
 ٩٣
 ٩٤
 ٩٥
 ٩٦
 ٩٧
 ٩٨
 ٩٩
 ١٠٠

١١
 ١٢
 ١٣
 ١٤
 ١٥
 ١٦
 ١٧
 ١٨
 ١٩
 ٢٠
 ٢١
 ٢٢
 ٢٣
 ٢٤
 ٢٥
 ٢٦
 ٢٧
 ٢٨
 ٢٩
 ٣٠
 ٣١
 ٣٢
 ٣٣
 ٣٤
 ٣٥
 ٣٦
 ٣٧
 ٣٨
 ٣٩
 ٤٠
 ٤١
 ٤٢
 ٤٣
 ٤٤
 ٤٥
 ٤٦
 ٤٧
 ٤٨
 ٤٩
 ٥٠
 ٥١
 ٥٢
 ٥٣
 ٥٤
 ٥٥
 ٥٦
 ٥٧
 ٥٨
 ٥٩
 ٦٠
 ٦١
 ٦٢
 ٦٣
 ٦٤
 ٦٥
 ٦٦
 ٦٧
 ٦٨
 ٦٩
 ٧٠
 ٧١
 ٧٢
 ٧٣
 ٧٤
 ٧٥
 ٧٦
 ٧٧
 ٧٨
 ٧٩
 ٨٠
 ٨١
 ٨٢
 ٨٣
 ٨٤
 ٨٥
 ٨٦
 ٨٧
 ٨٨
 ٨٩
 ٩٠
 ٩١
 ٩٢
 ٩٣
 ٩٤
 ٩٥
 ٩٦
 ٩٧
 ٩٨
 ٩٩
 ١٠٠

Commentary on R20

This text was written on one side of a sheet of Leeds examination paper, which would put the date no earlier than 1920 and probably no later than 1925. The beginning of the text was most likely written in the early months of 1923 (see below), but the last line is stated to have been “written at least two years later than the rest.”

The text is written in six vertical columns, beginning in the upper left corner of the page. The vocalic *tehtar* are written to the left of the following consonant, or if there is no following consonant, either to the left of a carrier or to the right of the preceding consonant. The text may be transliterated as follows:

- (1) *bi þæt tu ſoldeſt þiin heortæ heōvæn þiðerwart az þiin erita=j iz nd eorðæ forhoziæn. Nim yeemæ {?} hū– ðs unþeaw næ ma=keþ*
- (2) *ðæ nawt ane eveniæ ne ilič ham aχ deð mučel eateluker nd mare tu– witen þe {for?} frſcupteſt*
- (3) *sk skūl skūl deyz ar not ōl ð græyd [sic] ðiæz [sic] ðey r feytid tu bi ay downt keyr hoot yu sey mayn wer*
- (4) *ay downt keer hoot yu sey ay downt biliyv yu yu niydnt ay ~~ln~~ injoy ð þōt ð [sic] may skōl [sic] deyz wiðawt ayðr yor æpr{oo}ūvl*
- (5) *or {æsiχns} æsiſtæns veri nays for yu bæ yu weer not ofrd may æsiſtæns æt eni reyrt in præktisiſn ſelf diſepſn on yūr*
- (6) *pūr owld ſelf vr ? r br [sic] nys nys fr yū ðs btm layn wz writn æt liyſt tū= yiirz leytr ðn ð reſt*

In addition to the text proper, there are a few words and characters in the margins:

[inverted, at lower left, with vowels written to the left of the *preceding* consonant:] *l lintuy*

[cf. *lintuilind(ov)a* in “Nargelion,” *Vinyar Tengwar* 40 (April 1999), pp. 5 and 8]

[in the top margin, above the third column:] *d*

[to the right of the first letter of the sixth column:] *ſt {pſt?}*

In the manuscript, to the right of the Rûmilian text, Tolkien has also pencilled in a transliteration of the first line of the text:

bi þæt tu ſcholdeſt {heolt} þiin heort[e] heofen þiðerward az þiin {erti} eritag[e] iz nd eorðæ forhoziæn. Nim zeme hu þ[e]s unþeaw ne makeþ

þi was emended from *thi*, and *þæt* may have been emended from *thæt*, though the *e* seems to have been written over some other letter. *þiin* was written above the deleted *heolt*. The brackets around three occurrences of *e* are Tolkien’s own. This transliteration differs slightly from what Tolkien actually wrote in Rûmilian, particularly in the use of *f* in *heofen*, the final *d* in *þiðerward*, and the indication of length on some of the vowels.

The first two lines of the text were written in Middle English and were taken from *Hali Meidenhad* (*Hali Meiðhad*), specifically the version in MS. Bodley 34. The cited passage appears on fol. 62r, published in *Hali Meidenhad: An Alliterative Homily of the Thirteenth Century*, edited by F. J. Furnivall, 1922, p. 36:

... *bi þæt tu ſchuldeſt þiin heorte heouen þiðerward af þiin eritage if, ⁊ eorðe forhohien. Nim zeme hu þiſ vnþeaw ne makeð þe nawt ane euening ne ilich ham, Ah deð muchel eateluker, ⁊ mare to witen, þe forſchupteſt te ſelf, willeſ ⁊ waldeſ, in-to hare cunde ...*

It is worth noting that Tolkien’s citation begins neither at the beginning of a sentence nor at the beginning of a page of the original manuscript, but rather at the beginning of a page of Furnivall’s edition, a sure sign that Tolkien was using that edition as his model. This is the same edition that Tolkien reviewed (anonymously) for the April 26, 1923 edition of *The Times Literary Supplement*

(p. 281), so it is very likely that this Rúmilian text was written at roughly the same time as the review.

Furnivall translates the Middle English passage thus:

... because thou shouldest raise thy heart towards that place where thine heritage is, and despise earth. Take notice how this immorality maketh thee not only an equal and like to them [beasts], but maketh thee much viler, and more to be blamed that misshapest thyself, wilfully and purposely, into their nature ...

The last four lines of the Rúmilian text, written in Modern English, consist mainly of a dialogue, but I have been unable to determine whether Tolkien quoted it from some other source. This portion of the text may be normalized thus, with dittographies deleted and scribal errors corrected:

School days are not all the great things they're fated to be.
I don't care what you say, mine were.
I don't care what you say, I don't believe you.
You needn't.
I can enjoy the thought of my school days without either your approval or assistance.
Very nice for you, but you were not offered my assistance.
At any rate, in practising self-deception on your poor old self...
Very nice for you.

This bottom line was written at least two years later than the rest.

R21 Gnomish Usage Fragment (Bodleian Library, Tolkien E16/45 fol. 30v)





1. 1-1000 1000
 2. 1-1000 1000
 3. 1-1000 1000
 4. 1-1000 1000
 5. 1-1000 1000
 6. 1-1000 1000
 7. 1-1000 1000
 8. 1-1000 1000
 9. 1-1000 1000
 10. 1-1000 1000

Commentary on R21

This text fragment appears to be the sole example of the horizontally written Gnomish usage of the Rûmilian letters, although only the words *Lam na-Ngoldathon* ‘Tongue of the Gnomes’ actually appear in Gnomish (Goldogrin). The page on which it was written was torn into quarters; this is the lower left portion, which measures roughly 4 1/3 x 2 7/8 inches. Most of the text, however, appears to be intact, and the missing portions at the ends of the lines can be extrapolated. The recto of this scrap of paper contains a note on some Old English word forms.

The smeared characters in the upper left corner, as well as the word in the lower left corner, are perpendicular to the rest of the text. The smeared characters are ~~ƿ~~ and ~~ƿ~~. The word in the lower left corner is written in a vertical mode: **ñuws** *news*. Also in the left margin is a form of the sign for **ð**. The line on the top edge of the page is partially torn off, but it appears to read: **ž {?}=rld k{?}m**.

There are two deletions in the text proper, namely ~~ƿ~~ (a variant form for **ð**) in the middle of the first line and a deletion of an incomplete character in the middle of the sixth line. Many of the vowels are not represented in the text; the vocalic *tehtar* that do appear are written above the following consonant, or below the preceding consonant, if there is no following consonant. The text may be transliterated thus:

lam naŋoldathon {ð} ðis læŋgij [sic] ...
 rtn wð ð trdsnl fe=ri lt...
 mployz ðm in ən ɔ=ltgðr rmrkbl ...
 fr wayl rytə ðm ōl n ð s...
 drksn it yet jynz ðm sayd ...
 ftr ð mnv {?} ðls ð rzl...
 nt ntyrli plznt to luk at...

This may be normalized as follows:

Lam na-Ngoldathon: This lang[u]age [*is*]
 written with the traditional fairy let[*ters but*]
 employs them in an altogether remarkable [*way.*]
 For while writing them all in the s[*ame*]
 direction, it yet joins them side [*by side*]
 after the manner of English. The resul[t *is*]
 not entirely pleasant to look at.

The bracketed words in italics represent an attempted reconstruction of the text on the missing portion of the page. The word that has been interpreted as “entirely” in the last line could also be “naturally”, but the former seems to fit the context better.

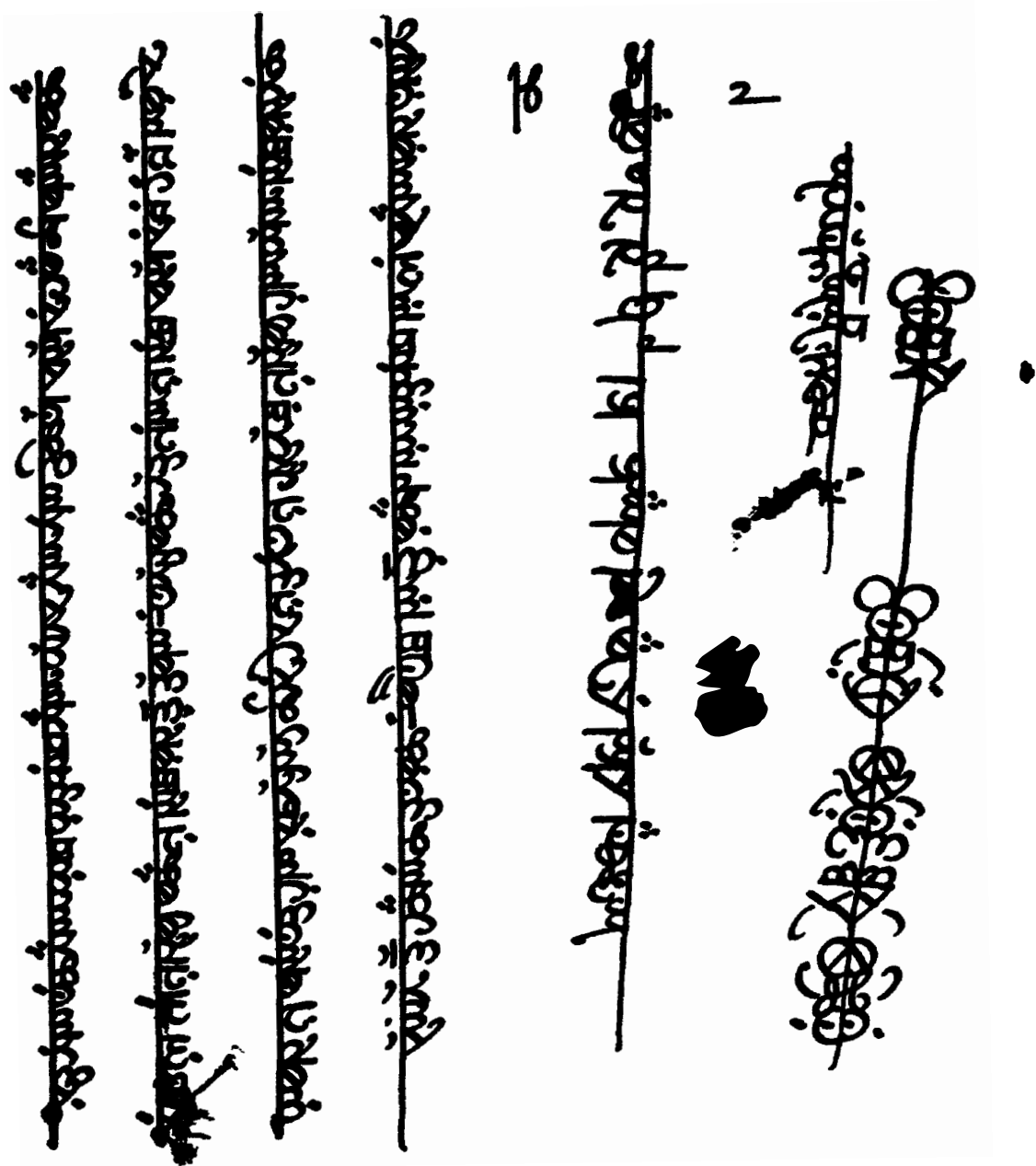
The shapes of the characters for **k** and **g** seem to show that this document dates from sometime after October 1921 (cf. R9–R20), but the linguistic form of *Lam na-Ngoldathon* is quite early, appearing in the 1917 Gnomish Lexicon.

R22 “The Walrus and the Carpenter” (Excerpt) and “Our Father”

[R22, left half: excerpt from “The Walrus and the Carpenter” by Lewis Carroll]

ମନ କି ଅମର ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ମନେ ମନେ ମନେ ମନେ ମନେ ମନେ
 କୁଳକୁଳ କୁଳକୁଳ କୁଳକୁଳ କୁଳକୁଳ କୁଳକୁଳ କୁଳକୁଳ
 କୁଳକୁଳ କୁଳକୁଳ କୁଳକୁଳ କୁଳକୁଳ କୁଳକୁଳ କୁଳକୁଳ

[R22, right half: "Our Father" and doodles]



Commentary on R22

These texts were written on one side of a sheet of “Oxford paper”. The other side of the sheet is filled with a Fëanorian rendering of the opening of the “Te Deum”, which appears to date from the early 1930s. The Rúmilian texts need not be contemporary with the Fëanorian, but they probably are; compare the similar mixture of scripts and texts in R23.

The first text begins in the upper left corner of the page. A few characters near the top have been smudged, but the text is legible in its entirety and contains no deletions. Vocalic *tehtar* are placed to the left of the following consonant, with the exception of the dot representing *ə*, given as a subscript dot in the following transliteration. This is placed to the right, whether it precedes or follows the consonant. A dot to the left of a consonant always represents *i*, except in the case of the indefinite article *a*, which has the dot written to the left of the carrier. The text may be transliterated as follows:

ð wolrş ð ð karpiŕ wŕ wōkin klows ɿ hæð ðey wept layk eniþin tuw siy
sç kwoŕitiz ʏ sæð if sevŋ meydz wið sevŋ mopz swept it fr hæf ə- yiyr duw yuw
spowz ð wolrş sed ðŕ ðey kud get it kliyr ay dawt it sed ð karpiŕ ð ŕed

This is of course an excerpt from “The Walrus and the Carpenter” by Lewis Carroll, from *Through the Looking-Glass, and What Alice Found There*, 1872, pp. 73–74. Tolkien probably wrote it from memory, since two lines are lacking (given here in brackets):

The Walrus and the Carpenter
Were walking close at hand;
They wept like anything to see
Such quantities of sand:
[‘If this were only cleared away,’
They said, ‘it *would* be grand!']

‘If seven maids with seven mops
Swept it for half a year,
Do you suppose,’ the Walrus said,
‘That they could get it clear?’
‘I doubt it,’ said the Carpenter,
And shed a bitter tear.

The first four lines of the “Our Father” are written in the same mode as “The Walrus and the Carpenter”, differing only in that the *sarati* are attached to long stems and the diacritic for *ə* is more frequently omitted. A few characters at the bottom were smeared but were rewritten at the beginning of the next line. The text may be transliterated as follows:

awrfaðr huw art in hevn hælowd biy ðay nyem [sic] ðay kinðm km ðay wil biy dŋ
on ɿp æz it iz in hevn giv ş ðis dey awr deyli- bred ð frgiv ş awr trezpsiz z {wiy}
wiy frgiv ðem ðŕ trezps geynz ş liyd ş not intuw temteyšŋ bŕ dilivr ş frŋ
iyv! fr ðayn iz ð kinðm ð pawŕ ð ð glōri- wŕld wiðawt eð eyimen

This may be normalized thus:

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, world without end. Amen.

The next two lines consist of doodles. The mode used here is largely a mirror image of the mode used for the “Our Father”, but the varying orientation of some of the characters seems rather

to suggest a horizontally written mode, with the consonants written below the long stem and the vowels above. The first line is the beginning of the “Our Father” with some extra characters:

w awr [*variants of f, some incomplete*] faǎr huw art in hevn halwd b

A stray **w** appears to the left of this line and a stray **p** (or an incomplete **f**?) to the right. The next line reads: **biyelzibḥ spwk**, *Beelzebub spoke* (!). Two characters have been written to the right of the stem, presumably those representing **š** and **k**.

The last line has the *sarati* written on both sides of the long stem, each side mirroring the other. The vowels are written to the left of the following consonant on the right side, and to the right on the right side. This line reads: **tlkyn tolkiyn ronld ruwl** (or **ruwil**), *Tolkien Tolkien Ronald Reuel*.

R23 Tolkien's Name in Rúmilian and Mirrored Rúmilian


Tolkien

Tolkien
Tolkien

Commentary on R23

These Rúmilian doodles were written at the bottom of a sheet of “Oxford paper”, covered with mainly Fëanorian doodles, consisting of Tolkien’s name and excerpts from “God Save the King” and “Te Deum”. The page appears to date from the early 1930s.

The first instance of Tolkien’s name lacks vowels, and the first three characters are mirrored to the left. Some of the characters are smeared. The line of text may be transliterated thus: **jn rnld rwl tlkyn.**

The second instance of the name has vocalic *tehtar* written to the right of the following consonant, with all of the vocalic and consonantal signs mirrored to the left. This line may be transliterated thus: **jon ronæld ruwil tolkiyn, John Ronald Reuel Tolkien.** Tolkien’s surname in normal and mirrored English letters also appears in this excerpt.

R24 Rúmilian Letters in a Discussion of Fëanorian

[R24a: First excerpt]

In origin it was probably ultimately derived from the Rúmilian alphabet by taking separate letters, and using the hanging bar as a

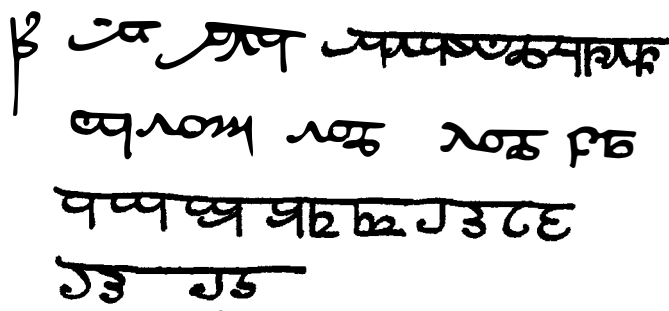
side-stem: thus

	= R.	
	= R.	
	= R.	

[R24b: Second excerpt]

Other signs  ha,  ya (derived from Rúmilian alphabet)

R25 Rúmilian Doodles



R26 Fëanorian Use of Rúmilian [3] (Excerpt from *Quendi and Eldar*, Appendix D)

The former presence of initial *g* could be detected by the comparison of, say, Q. *alda* “tree” with T. *galla*, and the process of loss be deduced from the spelling in the old Rúmilian script *zalda* (using an initial sign which was known by tradition among the loremasters to have represented the open back spirant).

At this period, therefore, the loremasters represented the *penye tengwi* [“lacking signs” or “inadequate signs”] as dependent upon a sign for a lost consonant; and for this purpose they used the sign in Rúmilian for old [3]: ; though they did not intend by this to assert that the missing consonant was always due to a reduction of *g*, or that the loss had only occurred since the divergence of Quenya and Telerin.

Commentary on R24

These references to Rúmilian letter-forms as they relate to Fëanorian letter-forms are taken from an essay (with tables) entitled “The Fëanorian Alphabet”. The essay was written on seven sides of four sheets of “Oxford paper” and clearly dates from the 1930s. The first excerpt (R24a) is taken from the bottom of the first page of the essay; the second excerpt (R24b) is from a table entitled “*Fëanorian Alphabet. General or Phonetic form*” on the second page of the essay.

The *tengwar* and *sarati* exemplified in R24a are of course those representing the values **p**, **t**, and **d** respectively. Note that the names of the *tengwar* in R24b are given as *ha* and *ya*, rather than as *halla* and *yanta*; the other *tengwar* are given similar names in the essay.

Commentary on R25

These doodles in a horizontal Rúmilian mode were written amid doodled texts in a variety of calligraphic styles of Fëanorian *tengwar*. The texts were written on two sides of a sheet of “Oxford paper”, and the Fëanorian “full mode” used appears to date from the mid-to-late 1930s.

The values of some of the Rúmilian characters are uncertain, and the intended meaning of the words in the first two lines is unclear. The following transliterations may be valid:

n(?)	þ	n(?)	y	p	þ	y	p	r	l	w	?	s(?)	y	z(?)			
			l	p	y	l(?)	ð(?)		y	l(?)	w		y	l(?)	w	?	k(?)
			p	b	v	f	k(?)		g(?)		t	d	t	d			
			t	d		t	t										

The character posited as **n** in the first line could be a variant form of the sign for **þ**, and the characters with the posited values of **k** and **g** might represent **č** and **j** instead. **ypri** in the first line could represent *April*, or **pri**, *pearl*. If the circle is a variant form of the sign for **l**, then **ylw** probably represents *yellow*.

Commentary on R26

This excerpt is taken from the section of *Quendi and Eldar*, Appendix D, which was edited by Carl F. Hostetter and published in *Vinyar Tengwar* 39 (July 1998), pp. 4–20; this passage is found on p. 7. The essay dates from circa 1959–60, significantly later than all other examples of Rúmilian script, and the character presented here is very different from the characters for **z** appearing in the earlier Rúmilian papers. Unfortunately, no other examples of Rúmilian are available from this late period, so it is impossible to say whether Tolkien’s conception of the Rúmilian alphabet had changed radically between the late 1930s and the late 1950s.

Early Noldorin Fragments

by J. R. R. Tolkien

Edited by
Christopher Gilson, Bill Welden,
Carl F. Hostetter and Patrick Wynne

Copyright © 2001 by The Tolkien Trust

Acknowledgements

First and foremost, we thank Christopher Tolkien, who provided us with photocopies and descriptions of the early Noldorin documents in his keeping and allowed us access to those kept elsewhere. He has generously answered all of our questions and assisted in interpreting difficult points in the material. His encouragement to continue editing his father's early Elvish writings and his help along the way have been invaluable.

We also want to thank Dr. Judith Priestman and the staff of the Department of Western Manuscripts at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, for granting access to the papers in their possession and for allowing us to publish the Goldogrin fragments included among them. And we are grateful to Cathleen Blackburn and the Tolkien Estate for their permission to publish all of the documents by J. R. R. Tolkien collected here.

Finally, we are indebted to the scholars and readers of Tolkien's works who have supported and encouraged our efforts. In particular, we thank Dr. Arden R. Smith for his advice on numerous linguistic and typographical points, and Adam Christensen for illuminating the covers of this issue of *Parma Eldalamberon*.



Heraldic Devices of Tol Erethrin

On one of the loose leaves left by Tolkien in the Lost Tales notebooks there are three drawings, each labelled with the Goldogin name of a town in England.¹ The style of the drawings is more representational than pictorial, probably heraldic or similarly emblematic in purpose. All three devices refer to towns in England which had personal significance for Tolkien and his wife, Edith, at the time of the writing of the Lost Tales: Great Haywood, Warwick, and Cheltenham. The first two were incorporated into the mythology, as *Tavrobel* and *Cortirion*, while the third was not.

The devices, with their stylized but vividly specific images of bridges, trees, bannered towers, fountains, and peacocks, are paralleled in the descriptions of the emblems of the eleven houses of the Gondothlim in *The Fall of Gondolin* (II 172-174). Tolkien's heraldic conceptions became less representational later in his life, and the Elvish devices he drew in the 1960's are far more abstract.²

Written vertically in the left margin of the page is a Goldogrin phrase that probably serves as the collective title of the devices:

i·glin grandin a·Dol Erethrin Airi.³

All of the words here except **glin** can be identified with certainty:

- **i**, definite article 'the'.

- **glin**. The Gnomish Lexicon gives *glin* 'sound, voice, utterance', but according to the rules of grammatical mutation given in the accompanying Gnomish Grammar, prefixing the definite article to *glin* would yield *i·'lin, while i·glin would be the result of prefixing the article to a form *clin, and no such word appears in GL. The -n might be a plural ending, if this is an adjective modifying **grandin**. GL gives *climli* 'heaven, sky' < √tel (cf. *telimbo* 'canopy; often used = sky' in the Qenya Lexicon), showing the possibility that a Goldogrin form beginning with *cl-* can correspond etymologically to a Qenya cognate beginning with *tel-*. QL under the root TEHE 'pull?' has an adjectival derivative *tehya* 'attractive, importunate' that could conceivably have a Gnomish form *cli. If so, perhaps **i·glin grandin** means 'the attractive towns', i.e. those towns to which Tolkien was most drawn. For the addition of the article to an adjective, cf. *talín i'lossi ar gwandron nan-Idril* 'the beautiful white feet of Idril'.⁴

- **grand**, pl. **grandin**. GL gives *grann* 'dwelling, township', with the gloss later changed to 'strong place, fort — walled town, city'. The form **grand** probably predates GL; it appears in QL in connection with the root WADHA- 'dwell', where it is compared to Q -*orand*-, -*urand*- 'town'.

- **a·**, genitive prefix 'of'.

- **Tol-Erethrin** 'the Lonely Isle' = Q *Tol Eressea*.

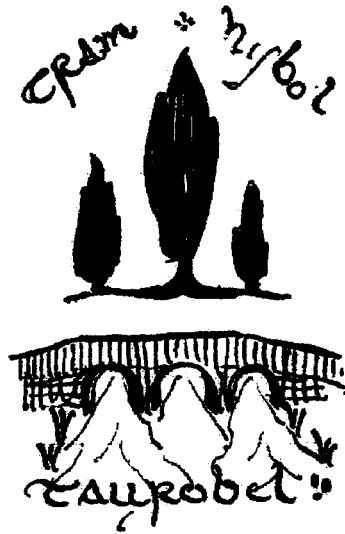
- **Airi**. GL has *air(in)* 'holy, sacred'. The notation indicates two forms, *air* and *airin*. GG notes that to form the plural "Adjectives [ending] in a consonant add -i ... but only monosyllables." Thus *airi* could be the plural of *air* 'holy, sacred'. However, its placement at the end of the line, separated from the plural noun **grandin** 'towns' by the phrase **a·Dol Erethrin**, and the fact that **Airi** is capitalized, argue against this and suggest that it modifies **Tol Eressea** rather than **i·glin grandin**. If the adjective at this time was singular *airi*, then the whole phrase could mean 'the fair towns of Holy Tol Eressea'. Cf. the title-page and unfinished prologue to "The Golden Book of Heorrenda" where the reputed author alludes to the writings that his father (Eriol) "did make in his sojourn in the holy isle in the days of the Elves" (II 291).

¹ Bodleian Library, Oxford, Tolkien Manuscript SI / XIV, folio 105r.

² See *Pictures By J.R.R. Tolkien*, ed. Christopher Tolkien, 1992, no. 47, and Wayne Hammond and Christina Scull, *J.R.R. Tolkien, Artist & Illustrator*, 1995, pp. 192-197.

³ After **grandin** Tolkien first wrote **Dol**, struck this out, then continued with **a·Dol Erethrin Airi**.

⁴ GG, p. 15. Although this is given as an example of the usual word-order, Tolkien adds the comment: "But adjectives may and do precede the noun frequently."

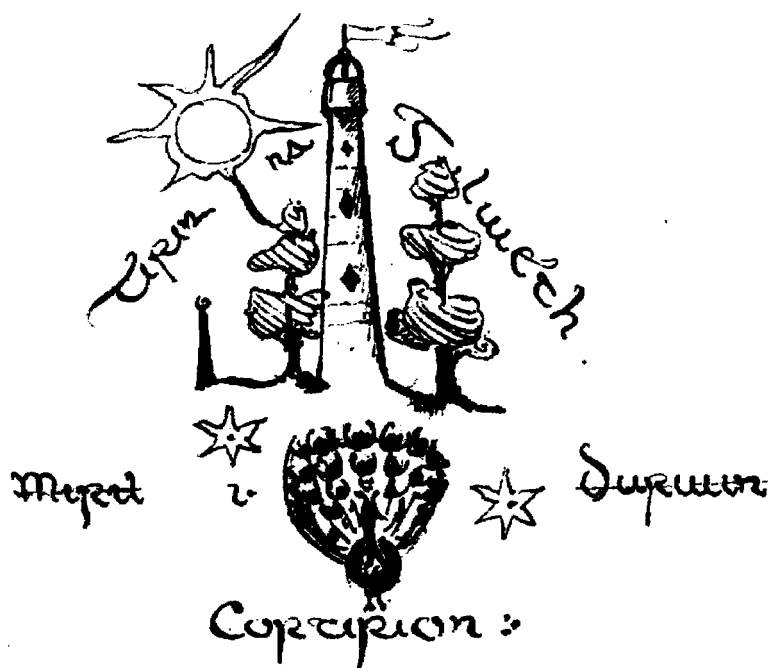


The first device is labelled **Taurobel**, i.e. *Tavrobel*, which Christopher Tolkien identifies as Great Haywood in Staffordshire, where Tolkien and Edith lived for a while in 1916 to 1917 (see I 25). According to GL this name means 'wood-home', the first element connected with *tavros* 'forest, wooded land' and *taur* 'a dense wood or forest', and the second element a softened form of *†pel* 'village, hamlet', related to the verb *pelu-* 'fence, enclose'. The device depicts three trees, tall and narrow like Lombardy poplars, above a bridge with three arches through which flow three streams of water with clusters of reeds growing on the banks.

Above the trees is the arching motto **Tram ♦ Nybol**, apparently the name of the bridge, since GL gives *tram* 'bridge'. **Nybol** is puzzling, though it is certainly an adjective: the adjectival ending *-(i)ol* is common in GL, e.g., *nafa* 'suspicion', *nafol* 'suspicious'. The vowel *y* is not usual in Goldogrin. It does appear on a chart of Gnomish vowels on the last page of Lost Tales Notebook B, but is emended there to *u*.⁵ There is no word **nub* or **nyb* in GL, but there is *nib* 'a snowflake'. Thus **nybol** might mean **'snowy'*, although 'Snowy Bridge' does not seem an obviously appropriate name.

The bridge is mentioned in the 'Interlude' that introduces the "Tale of the Sun and Moon", where it is recommended to Eriol that later he should go with Gilfanon to his "ancient house—the House of the Hundred Chimneys, that stands nigh the bridge of Tavrobel" (I 175). In the 'Epilogue' to the Golden Book "the writer of Tavrobel" recalls that he has "seen the people of Tavrobel beneath the Moon, and they would ride or dance across the valley of the two rivers where the grey bridge leaps the joining waters" (II 287-288). The Essex Bridge, built during the reign of Elizabeth I, crosses the Trent at Great Haywood and serves to connect the village with Shugborough Estate (V 413). The bridge has 14 arches, but looking north from it one can see the two branches of the Stow joining with the Trent, which may have suggested the triple-stream imagery of the device.

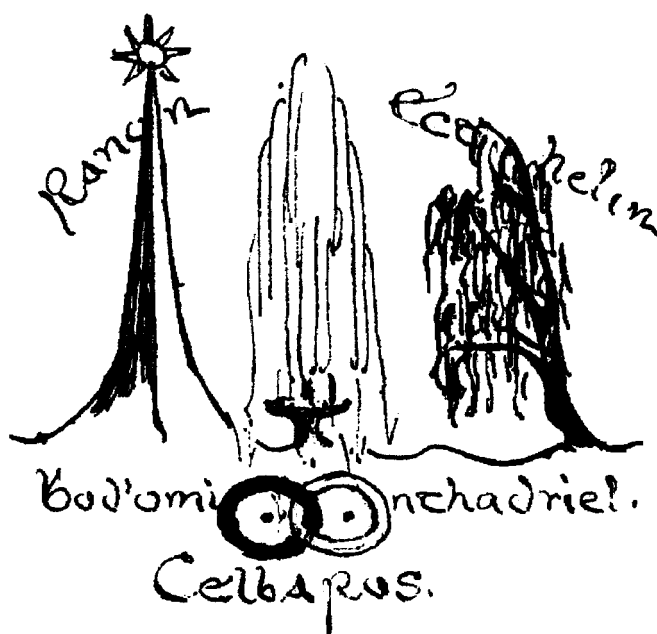
⁵ Tolkien Manuscript S1 / XII. This is the same notebook that contains "The Poetic and Mythologic Words of Eldarissa". (See *Parma Eldalamberon*, No. 12, p. xviii.) Also note the unique spelling of the (Qenya) name *Tinúviel* as *Tynwfiel* in the original form of the title of the typescript version of "The Tale of Tinúviel" (II 41).



The second device is labelled **Cortirion**, ie. *Kortirion*, which Tolkien identifies with Warwick, where Edith lived from 1913 until their marriage in March 1916, and where Tolkien visited her from Oxford (I 25). The poem “Kortirion among the Trees” was dedicated to Warwick, and in *QL Alalminóre*, “in which is situate Kortirion” is identified as ‘Warwickshire’. Tolkien devised an etymology for the name *Warwick*, deriving its first element ultimately from Gnomish *Gwâr*, itself cognate with the Qenya element *Kôr* in *Kortirion*.⁶ The device depicts a banner-topped tower between two trees (probably stylized elms), with the sun shining off to the left, and surrounded by the arching motto **Tirin na Gilweth**, meaning *‘Tower of Ingil’, mentioned in the Lost Tales as “Ingil’s Tirin” (II 5). With regard to the syntax here it is noted in GG (pg. 9) that the article is “much more frequently used with proper names—noticeably in the genitive where with a name *na(n)* is almost always preferred to *a(n)*.” **Gilweth** is the Gnomish name of Ingil son of Inwe, who built the tower of Kortirion, which is depicted in the device.

Below the tower is the phrase **Miril i·durwin**, which must mean *‘Meril the Queen’ (cf. GL *turwin* ‘queen’), being a Gnomish equivalent of Q *Meril-i-Turingi*, the great Lady who dwelt in Kortirion in a *korin* of elms. *Miril* as her Gnomish name does not appear in either the Lost Tales or GL, which gives instead *Gwedhil* >> *Gwidhil* >> *Gwithil*. As with *grand* and the *y* in *nybol*, this points to these devices predating the final form of GL. As a final charming touch, the phrase **Miril i·durwin** has a peacock drawn between *i·* and *durwin*. The poem “Kortirion among the Trees” describes the city as a place where “the peacocks pace a stately drill, majestic, sapphirine, and emerald” (I 33).

⁶ See II 291. This is one of many cases where Tolkien employs Elvish to provide an alternative explanation for a ‘real’ name, often where that already provided by historical linguistics is hesitant or problematic. According to Eilert Ekwall, *Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names*, 4th edition, 1960, the first element of the name *Warwick* is a reduction of older *Wæring-* and either means ‘(of) Wær’s people’, the proper name *Wær* itself being a shortened form of some compound such as *Wærheard* or *Wærmund*, the first half of which would be Old English *wær* ‘compact, agreement, protection’; or else *Wæring-* is a variant form of OE *wering* ‘a dam, weir’.



The third device is labelled **Celbaros**. It depicts a fountain, to the left of which is a spike-like mountain surmounted by the sun, while to the right is a weeping willow, and overarching these are the forms **Ranon** above the mountain and **Ecthelin** above the willow. Written under this device is **bod'ominthadriel**, with two interlinked rings drawn in the middle of the words. GL gives prefix *bod-* 'back, again' and adverb *gomintha* 'together', so *bod'omintha-* (with the apostrophe indicating the elided *g-*) would mean *'together again', and **bod'ominthadriel** is probably a verbal noun meaning *'coming together again, reunion'. (For *-riel*, cf. *sô-* 'wash clean', noun *sovri* 'cleansing', *sovriel* 'Purification (religious)' in GL.) The linked rings suggest this refers to Tolkien's reunion with Edith Bratt on January 8, 1913. After a separation of three years at the insistence of Tolkien's guardian, they met in Cheltenham and Tolkien asked Edith to marry him.⁷

It is likely that the forms **Ranon** and **Ecthelin** were meant to stand for "Ronald" and "Edith", on the basis of their initial sounds and vague phonological resemblance to the English names. But **Ecthelin** appears to derive from *ecthel* 'fount, fountain' (GL) and so refer to the fountain in the middle of the device, perhaps meaning something like *'Lady of the Fountain'. **Ranon** has no obviously connected meaning, the closest forms in GL being *Rân* 'the moon' and *ranoth* 'month'.

According to Ekwall the second element in the name *Cheltenham* is Old English *ham(m)* 'meadow, pasture, enclosure, dwelling'. (In place-names the element is often difficult to distinguish from OE *hām* 'homestead, village, manor'.) This suggests that the second part of the name **Celbaros** is the same as GL *baros* 'hamlet'. The first element in *Cheltenham* may be from a hill-name **Celte*, of British origin and related to the name of the *Chiltern* Hills, and more distantly related to Latin *celsus* 'raised, towering, lofty'. None of the Gnomish hill-words (*amon*, *môn*, *nog*, *orm*) resemble this element, and in the name **Celbaros** Tolkien was probably devising an alternative etymology for the *chel-* in *Cheltenham*, rather than matching it in meaning. Possible candidates for Gnomish cognates are *celeb* 'silver' and *celu* 'rill, stream, runlet', the latter ultimately connected as well with *ecthel* 'fountain', by way of QL *ektele* and *kektele* 'fountain', derived from root KELE, KELU- 'flow, run'.

We are left to wonder how much the "Celbaros" device reflects Cheltenham as it was in 1913. This spa-town has many fountains; the Neptune Fountain situated on the Promenade is just a couple of blocks from where the Cheltenham railway station was located at that time. But Carpenter only says that Tolkien and Edith Bratt walked out into the country and talked under a railway viaduct, a far less romantic image than that portrayed in the heraldic device.

⁷ Humphrey Carpenter, *J.R.R. Tolkien, A Biography*, 1977, pp. 61-62.

Goldogrin Pronominal Prefixes

This text is quite literally a fragment. It appears on a narrow strip of paper remaining in the notebook “Lost Tales E” after a page had been torn out.¹ The full page appears to have contained material on the Goldogrin verb, for the remaining strip bears a list of pronominal prefixes like those employed with verbs cited in the Gnomish Lexicon. In the following transcript, ellipses represent the torn edge of the strip, and indications of person and number have been added editorially to the right of the forms:

ni·d...	[1st person singular]
fi·d...	[2nd person singular]
a·d...	[3rd person singular]
me·d...	[1st person plural]
gwe·d...	[2nd person plural]
a·d...	[3rd person plural]. ²

The fact that this page was torn out suggests that the material on it had either been rejected or revised. Unfortunately, if a replacement text was written, it has since been lost, which means that this fragment is the only surviving systematic presentation of the Goldogrin pronominal prefixes.

All of the prefixes in the fragment have clear counterparts in GL. Turning first to the singular forms, 1st person **ni·** closely resembles the subject prefix *nin·* ‘I’ in the phrases *en nin-ista mai* ‘I am well aware of that’ and *nin-ista feg* ‘I feel ill’, given in GL s.v. *ista-* ‘know, am aware, perceive, feel’. The prefix **fi·** appears to derive from *fi-* ‘root of 2nd person sing. pronoun’. This root and its derivative *fintha* ‘thine’ were struck out in GL, although the dative form *fin* ‘for you’ was allowed to stand in the phrase *u lâ fin sî* ‘no room for you here’ s.v. *lâ* ‘space, room, place’. The 3rd person singular prefix **a·** occurs in the phrase *a-laithra nin* ‘I forget it’, GL s.v. *laitha-, laithra*. The latter form of the verb is said to have the intransitive sense ‘to be lost’, so that the literal meaning of *a-laithra nin* appears to be *‘it is lost to me’.

Among the plural forms, 1st person **me·** appears to be cognate with *um*, *umin* ‘we’ and dative *mir* ‘to us’, listed separately in GL. 2nd person plural **gwe·** is identical to the GL root or prefix *gwe-* ‘ye, you’ (“pl. only”), an entry that also includes the independent forms *gweh*, *gwehra*, and *gwir*, apparently nominative, possessive, and dative. It is noteworthy that the formal variation seen between 2 pl. **gwe·** and dative *gwir* exactly parallels that between 1 pl. **me·** and dative *mir*.

The 3rd person plural prefix **a·** is the same as the 3rd person singular. GL has two relevant entries: *atha*, *ath*, etc. “pl. 3rd person pronoun”; and *an* ‘person, “-body”; “one”, anyone, someone, “they”’. The extra quotation marks around three of the glosses of *an* presumably indicate uses of these English words in ways other than their primary meanings. What they seem to share is the potential to refer to subjects whose identity is unknown or only hypothetical, as in *somebody left the door open*, or *they say that love is blind*. That these are expressed by the same word in Goldogrin may help to account for the fact that the 3rd person singular and plural prefixes are the same in this chart. Also note that the formal variation between **a·** and *an* parallels that between 1st person singular **ni·** and the subject prefix *nin·* in GL, while the variation between **a·** and the 3rd person plural pronoun *ath* parallels that between **gwe·** and the nominative form *gweh*.

A distinct masculine singular subject prefix appears in the phrase, *o-gwath lemp nin* ‘he beckons’ (literally *‘he shakes a crooked finger at me’), originally given in GL s.v. *lemp* ‘a crooked finger’. Note the grammatical mutation of the consonant following the prefix: *·gwath* < *·cwath-* ‘shake, nod, wag’. The **d** in each prefixed form in the chart was almost certainly followed by an **h**. In the first three the serif at the top of the ascender of this **h** can still be made out. So the verb being conjugated apparently began with a **d-**, grammatically mutated to **dh-**, under the same conditions where the verb was mutated in *o-gwath*.

¹Bodleian Library, Oxford, Tolkien MS S1/VI (Lost Tales E), folio 54v.

²An isolated **d...**, separated from the chart by a small space, probably began an unprefixed form of the same verb.

Early Chart of Names

When the Qenya Lexicon was substantially complete Tolkien began to compile a selection from its entries, which he called “The Poetic and Mythologic Words of Eldarissa”.¹ When he had gathered entries beginning with the letters I through Q (in reverse order), he interrupted the process to construct a chart of names in the subsequent pages of the same notebook.² This chart has no title; we will refer to it as the ‘Early Chart of Names’. Neither are there any headings for the columns of the chart, but all of the names are given with an Eldarissa or Qenya version on the left, followed by an explanation or gloss in English, and for most items a Gnomish equivalent is given at the right.

The chart begins with the name *Inwe* ‘king of fairys’. The odd spelling in the gloss and the spacing suggest that this entry was originally *Inwe* ‘fairy’. It seems that the purpose of the chart was to outline the kinds of beings that appear in the poems and stories that Tolkien was writing at this time. The terminology was in flux at this stage, and perhaps the listing of *Inwe*’s son *Ingil* and descendant *Turingi* suggested the meaning of *Inwir* ‘descendants of Inwe in Alalminóre’.

The identification of *Meril Turingi* as ‘Queen of fays’ is probably to be associated with the item *Qendi* ‘fays or pyxies or brownies, leprawns, etc.’, but the latter was subsequently deleted. Tolkien abandoned the terms “fay” and “leprawn” for types of elves, and refined the meaning of the term *Qendi*. The new conception can be seen in GL, under the entry for the cognate word *Cwenn*, “original name of any member of [the] whole Eglothrím (Eldalie).” According to the entry for *Egla*, “The Ilkorins still preserved the old name *Qendi*, Gn. *Cwennin*, and this [was] adopted as [the] name of the reunited clans in Tol Eressea.” The chart continues with the names of several kinds of monsters, such as Goblins and Balrogs, and these also show a good deal of fluidity in their assignment to various Qenya terms. Dwarfs and pygmies appear only as an afterthought.

Following the list of monsters are five names from the mythology, four personal names and the place-name *Gondolin*. The chart did not originally end here; the following page of the notebook was torn out, leaving a stub one inch wide, and it can be seen that the front of this page contained more names. Only the beginning of the Eldarissa form of each name survives, but most of them are clearly identifiable. The first begins with *I-* (perhaps *Iswinde* = Isfin), and following this are *Mailin*, *Akaldam[r]*, *Kuluv[indl]*, *Pendel[ot]*, *Roa*, *Salak[anto]*, *Tuilin[do]*, *Aldor*, and *Ektel[ion]*. These are the leaders of the Houses of the Gondothlim, Meglin, Egalmoth, Glorfindel, Penlod, Rog, Salgant, Duilin, Galdor, and Ethelion. Following these are *Voro[nwe]* and *Elb[enil]*, i.e. Bronweg and his son Littleheart, and then three names beginning *Ta-*, *S-*, and *So-*. Finally there are two names beginning *Rā-* and *Elu-*, the first of which is probably a variant of *Ramandur*, an early Qenya name for Thorondor.³

The chart also continued on the back of this page, though only fragments of the ends of various explanations survive. This includes what appears to be [*Palūrien Yavanna*, in which the second form was a later addition. *Ulmonan*, “water”, “Maker”, and [*Koso*]mok can also be read on the stub. Apparently this page dealt with names of the Valar, and other beings or places associated with them. The page of the chart that remains intact was deleted with a large X, and it can be seen that both sides of the page that is now a stub were similarly deleted at some time before it was torn out. These deletions may indicate that the whole contents of the Early Chart of Names had been replaced with revised or reorganized versions. In the case of the tribes of elves and generic terms for other races, a separate notebook contains a later chart entitled “The Creatures of Earth”. The character and place names on the Early Chart, including those names on the page torn from the notebook, were consolidated and expanded in a subsequent list within the same notebook, which was entitled the “Official name list”.

Here is the first page of the Early Chart of Names in its final state before being deleted. Changes from its original form are noted in the footnotes.

¹ See *Parma Eldalamberon*, no. 12, pp. xvii–xxi.

² Tolkien Manuscript S1 / XII, “Notebook B, Being Names to Book of Lost Tales”.

³ See II 203. PME has *Ramandor* ‘(screecher) King of Eagles’.

INWE	king of fairys. ⁴	Gim or Githil
Isilinwe		GimGithil
Isilmo or INGIL	his son. ⁵	Gilweth, Ithlin
Meril Turingi	Queen of fays, a descendant	Gwedhil Turlin
NWERIL	of INWE. ⁶	
ELDAR	“elves” :	
INWIR	descendants of INWE	ginwion
or kor-eldar	in Alalminóre. ⁷	
NOLDOR	“Gnomes”.	gold, goldlin
TELERI	“fairies”.	teleth, telethlin(ion)
(TELELLER	young or baby “Elves” or fairies.)	
{QENDI	fays or pyxies or brownies,	Cwendion
	leprawns, etc.} ⁸	
ŪVANIMOR or Ulbandi:		
RAUK(I)	demons.	Rôg(i)
ORQI	“Goblins”. ⁹	Orglin
KALIMBOR, -ARDI		Calum(oth)
MALKARAUKI	fire-demons.	Balrogs
Ulbandi	giants. ¹⁰	
Sarqindi	ogresses, giantesses. ¹¹	
HONGWIR	ogres, ogresses. ¹²	{ogrin}
(1) taulir		
(2) dwarfs		
(3) pygmies. ¹³		
Earendl	half Noldo — half man, son of	
Tuor	a man dwelt with gnomes.	
Irilde	his wife, daughter of	Idril
Turondo	king of the Free-noldor	Turgon
	who dwelt in	
ONDOLIN	“City of Seven Names”.	Gondolin

⁴ INWE >> ING INWE >> INWE. *Isilinwe* was added above. “fairy” >> “king of fairys”. “*Ginweg* or *Githil*” >> “*Gim* or *Githil*”. *GimGithil* was added above.

⁵ INGILMO >> INGIL before the gloss was written. The alternative form *Isilmo* was added later. The name was originally explained as “his son, or *Veril*”. At the very top of the page the form *Veril* has been written twice, along with the letter “G”, and the form *ISIL*, the last deleted separately and then all struck through with a single stroke. *Gwethil* >> *Gilweth*. *Ithlin* was added later, below *Gilweth*.

⁶ The form *Verild-* was added to the left of the original form *TURINQI*, then both were deleted and replaced by *Meril Turingi*. *Turlith* >> *Turing* >> *Turingwith* (the *g* uncertain) >> *Gwethil Turingwith* >> *Gwedhil Turlin*.

⁷ INWIR >> INW, INWE, INWIR >> INWIR. The alternative form *kor-eldar* was added above INWIR.

⁸ *Timpinen* (= *Tinfang*) is “a Qen” in QL, and a “leprawn” in the earliest form of the poem *Tinfang Warble* (I 108).

⁹ “ORQI or -KOI” >> ORQI. KALIMBAR(DI) >> KALIMBOR, and the alternative ending -ARDI added below. The two Qenya terms are connected by a brace indicating that the gloss “Goblins” applies to both.

¹⁰ Sarqin(di) >> “Tyulqin(di) or Sarqin(di)” >> Ulbandi.

¹¹ “Sarqindi or NUMBOR” >> “NŪRI or NUMBOR” >> Sarqindi. “orgres” >> “ogresses, giantesses”.

¹² TAULER, HONGWIR >> “HONGWIR, or Taulindi” >> HONGWIR. “monsters” >> “ogres, ogresses”.

¹³ These three numbered items are written sideways in the left margin, following the group heading “ŪVANIMOR or Ulbandi” (also written sideways), and apparently represent additional types of creatures not fully detailed.

The Official Name List

Following the pages of the Early Chart of Names, Tolkien completed the “Poetic and Mythologic Words of Eldarissa”, compiling entries beginning with the letters F, H, E, A, and R through Y. The remaining pages of the notebook contain a new list of names from the Lost Tales. It is arranged in a manner similar to the Early Chart, with Eldarissa names on the left and Noldorissa names on the right. These columns are labelled with the abbreviations “Eld.” or “E.” and “Nold.” or “N.” on each page of the list. The pages are numbered 1 through 6, but it is page 3 which bears the title “Official name list”. The list includes most of the names from “The Fall of Gondolin”; those on pages 3 to 6 are from the first half of the story, while those on pages 1 and 2 are from the second half.

The first page following the end of PME bears the heading “Tuor names, C[ontinuation] 2”, and includes a new listing of the Houses of the Gondothlim and their leaders, clearly the replacement for the similar listing that was originally part of the Early Chart of Names, but was deleted and torn from the notebook. The revised page has several subsequent items for the names of people and places mentioned in the story after the description of the Houses of the Gondothlim. The last two of these, the “Arch of Inwe” and *Lothlim* ‘people of the flower’, are names which occur at widely separated places in the published version of the story (II 182 and 196), and the latter appears to be a later, more hasty addition.

The page immediately following the stub of the page torn from the notebook (and before the continuation of PME) contains a list of the English names of streets and localities in and near Gondolin. Only one of these names is rendered into Qenya, *Kúne Malle* ‘Road of Arches’. The page also contains various other proper names from the end of “The Fall of Gondolin”, some in both Qenya and Gnomish. The position of all of these names in the published story is between the occurrence of the “Arch of Inwe” and *Lothlim*. There is a diagonal stroke across this page, rather than the full ‘X’ used to reject each of the preceding three pages. Probably the page was originally part of the Early Chart of Names, but apparently Tolkien changed his mind about rejecting it and decided to incorporate these entries into the Official Name List rather than rewriting them. This page has the headings “Name lists, 1” and “Story of Tuor, cont[inued]”. Some of the names may have been added to the page after Tolkien decided to incorporate it into the new list. The names extend all the way to the bottom of this page, and perhaps the item *Lothlim* mentioned above was added to the subsequent page because there was no room for it on this one.

Following the page labelled “Tuor names, Cnt. 2” is another stub on which only a few numbers and letters can be made out. On the four pages following this stub Tolkien has listed the names from the first half of the story (II 149 to 169), starting again with *Tuor*. These pages are numbered “Cnt. /3/” to “/6/”, clearly associating them with the pages of names from the end of the story. On page 3 in the margin above the title “Official name list” there is also a short table of abbreviations:

C = Cottage of Lost Play.
Al. = Ilu’s music.
T = Tuor.
E = Earendil.

These suggest that Tolkien originally intended to list the names from all of the Lost Tales, these being the stories he had written or planned to write at that time. The reading of the second of these is not entirely certain, but presumably refers to “The Music of the Ainur”, also referred to as “the Music of Ilúvatar” (I 220), *Ilu* being a form of the name *Ilúvatar* in the earliest draft of the tale (I 61).

The names in the list come from the original manuscript version of the tale of “Tuor and the Exiles of Gondolin”, the text designated *Tuor A* by Christopher Tolkien (II 146), with the revisions made to that text, but before the fair copy that was made from it, the text called *Tuor B*.

This is shown by certain names in the list, especially *Mathusdor*, which was later changed to *Dor Lómin*, in the list and in *Tuor A*. In the story *Mathusdor* itself was a revision of the name *Aryador*, while in *Tuor B* the name appears as *Dor Lómin* from the start and remains unchanged. Other names whose revised version appears in the list are *Bad Uswen*, *Rûm*, *Bablon*, *Ninwe*, and *Trui*. These names appeared as *Bad Usbran*, *Rome*, *Babylon*, *Nineveh*, and *Troy* in the original pencil version of *Tuor A*. Later changes made to *Tuor B* do not appear in the list. Thus *Asgon*, *Gar Furion*, *Bansil*, *Bad Uswen*, *Ramandur*, and *Ninwe* were changed in *Tuor B* to *Mithrim*, *Gar Thurion*, *Banthal*, *Bad Uthwen*, *Sorontur*, and *Ninwi*, changes that must be subsequent to the Official Name List.

Many of the names in the list are marked with asterisks, which have been reproduced below, although their significance is unclear. The Eldarissa forms of the names of Gondolin are marked with daggers, presumably connected with the fact that they are said to be translations rather than “genuine Eldar names”. A number of the Noldorissa forms in the list have check-marks next to them. A comparison with a subsequent list, designated the “Name-list to *The Fall of Gondolin*” (NFG) by Christopher Tolkien (II 335), reveals that it is precisely the words and names in that list which have been checked off here in the Official Name List. Apparently Tolkien checked off items as he included them in the later, more or less alphabetical listing.



Official Name List

Eldarissa

Noldorissa

* **Tuord-**

Tuor a man. dwelt [with] gnomes.

At sack of Gondolin.

[**Aksan**, **akson-**]

Asgon lake in {Mathusdor}.

(asc = water).¹⁴

[**Hîsilōme**]

Dor Lómin land of Shadows.
where men were kept by M.¹⁵

[**falqalaure**]

Glorfalc golden-cleft.
name of secret river way from
Mathusdor.¹⁶

* **MELKO** passim.

Belc, -on.¹⁷

[**KIRIS Iluqingatelda**
or **Ilqintelimba**]

Cris o Teld Quing Ilon
gully of the Rainbow roof.¹⁸

* **ULMO**

Ulm, **Ulum**.¹⁹

Ainu.

Falasquil

Falas a Gwilb.²⁰

¹⁴ **Eakson-** >> **akson-**, and **Aksan** added above. “Mathusdor” was deleted, presumably at the same time that the following item was changed. The remark on the word for ‘water’ was added later to the left of **Asgon**.

¹⁵ The Eldarissa forms were originally given as “(Hisinan or Lōmelar, Lōmindor) Hîsilōme”, all placed within brackets. “? Mathusdor” >> **Dor Lómin**. “M.” stands for Melko.

¹⁶ **Kulufalqa** >> **Laurefalqa** >> **falqalaure**. **Glorfalco** >> **Glorfalc**.

¹⁷ The Noldorissa form was originally given as “[**Balc**]”, then the brackets were changed to parentheses, perhaps to indicate this was an alternative form, probably at the same time that the form **Belc** was added. The ending -on indicates an alternative form **Belcon**, as is confirmed by the corresponding entry in NFG.

¹⁸ **TELDA ILUQINGA** >> “**Iluqingatelda** or **Ilqintelimba**”.

¹⁹ The Noldorissa form was originally given as “[**Gulum**]”.

²⁰ **Gwilfals** >> “[**Gwilfalas**]” >> “[**Gwilfalsa**]” (the a uncertain) >> **Falas a Gwilth** >> **Falas a Gwilb**.

Ardaliskea

* Place of reeds, **Garlisgiol. lîsg.**²¹

Laurelin.

Lindelokte.

Silpion.²²

malkarauki²³

SIRION (river of magic)

* [**Tasarinan**]

Ulmonan, Ulmar dwelling of Ulmo

* [**Ondolie**]

[**Uswevanda**]

[**Tirios Otsoyáma**]

ost

* **Orqui**

[No genuine Eldar names but translate:

† **Ondomard-** or **Ondosta**

† **Ondostamard-**

† **Tir(o)stirion** or **Vara-**, **Vorastirin**

† **Ardalomba** or † **Ardaurin**

† **Losse** rose

† **Endillos**]

* [**Sankossi**]

Cp. Eld. **Hosta**, **hos-**, etc.

Elfrith.²⁴

SIRION (Nen Sir).

* “Land of Willows” (**Dortathrin. tathrin.**²⁵

Baim Ulmgar.²⁶

Gondothlim

Bad Uswen Way of Escape.²⁷

City of Seven Names

Ostrin An Ost.²⁸

[**Orclim** (Orcs)].

Gondobar

Gondothlimbar

Gwarestrin

Gar Furion

Lôs (rose)

Losengriol.²⁹

Glamhoth = **Orclim.**

hoth folk.

glam fierce hate.

²¹ The Noldorissa name was originally begun with the word **Dor**, but this was deleted before the name was completed. The noun **lîsg** (‘reed’) was added later in the space above the previous item.

²² The forms **Laurelin**, **Lindelokte**, and **Silpion** do not occur in the story, and may have been added here (at the bottom of a notebook page) after the original compilation of the list. Cf. **Kulullin** ‘Gold-song’ and **Vansil** ‘Fair-gleam’ below.

²³ Tolkien hesitated about how to begin this form, which is a later addition at the top of a notebook page. He first wrote **mal**, changed this to **Val**, then wrote **malka**, and deleted both false starts before writing **malkarauki**. The Noldorissa equivalent **Balrog** is not given here, but is mentioned under both listings of **Gothmog**.

²⁴ This form was also added later at the top of the page without any equivalent. The English form “Littleheart” is the name of the character who narrates the “The Fall of Gondolin”.

²⁵ There was a false start on a form **Siqil**, scribbled through and replaced by **Tasarinan**.

²⁶ The reading **Baim** is uncertain; but note Gulma’s surname **Bailmoth**, **Belmoth** in GL, equivalent to Q **Vailimo**, and the form **Vaimo** given in QL as a variant of **Vailimo**.

²⁷ Originally two Eldarissa forms were given: “[**Van Uswea** or **Uswevanda**]”. The Noldorissa version was added later.

²⁸ There is an earlier version of the Noldorissa name which was scribbled out heavily. The form **An** may be a revision of **En**, or vice versa. (Cf. **enn** ‘name’ in GL.)

²⁹ These seven items are the names of Gondolin. The daggers marking the Eldarissa forms, together with the preceding note, mean that only the Noldorissa names were in actual use, and that these Eldarin translations are derived from them.

* [**Pelek** (axe)
 * **Indor** (lord of house)]
 grandfather and great grandfather of
Earendl.
 Hence is [he] called **Pelekcion** or
Indorild-, also **Indorion**,
Ondolindear
 * **Valinor**
 * [= **Ungwe Fuiva**]
wirilōme
 * [**Turondo**]
 [(**Kulullin** & **Vansil**
 Gold-song and Fairgleam)]
 * **Taniquetild-**
 * **Valar**
 * **Kor**
Ainur
 * **Ilūvatar**
Enu
 [**Uswevanda**]
 * [**Tarambor**, **Tarambolaika**]
 * [**ĪDRILĒ**. **Irilde**]
 * [**MAILIND-** or **MAILINDO**]
 [**Ainurarda**, **Arda Valarwa**]
Inwe
Isilmo
Isil
Yelusto
Eldalie
 * [**ISWINDE**]

Peleg
Indor
 [**Pelegild**, **Indorild**,
gomPeleg, **gonIndor**,
Gondolindriol].³⁰
 [**Banien**].³¹
 * “Gloomweaver”.
Gwerlom.³²
 * **Turgon**.
Glingol and **Bansil**.³³
 * (**Danigwiel**).
 * [**Banlim**].³⁴
 * [**Cor**].
 [**Ainon**].³⁵
 * [**Ilwador**].³⁶
En.³⁷
 Way of Escape, **Bad Uswen**.
 * **Drambor(leg)** Thudder-sharp.
 * **Idril** (**ĪDRILĒ**).³⁸
 * **Meglin** (**MEĒLIND**).
 Place of Gods, **Gar Ainon**.
Imb
Gilweth
Githil.³⁹
Deluth.⁴⁰
Eglothrim.⁴¹
 * **Isfin** [**ISIFINDE-**].
 = snowlocks or exceeding cunning.⁴²

³⁰ **iomPeleg** >> **gomPeleg**.

³¹ Originally three Noldorissa forms were given, “[(**Dorbanlim**) or **Banien** or **Gwalien**]”.

³² “(**Kangalōma**, **Lomiwinde**)” >> **wirilōme**.

³³ “**Vanasil** or **Vandil**” >> **Vansil**. “Holy or Fairgleam” >> “Fairgleam”.

³⁴ Originally a second Noldorissa form **Gwallim** was given.

³⁵ **Gainon** >> **Ainon**.

³⁶ Originally the Noldorissa forms **Indoradr** (>> **Endoradr**) and **Ad Ilon** were given here. Cf. GL *indor* ‘master (of house), lord’ and *ador* † ‘father’. Both names were struck through and the form **Ilwador** was given at the top of the page.

³⁷ Originally two Noldorissa forms were given: **Enos**, **En**.

³⁸ A breve has been deleted above the macron over the final vowel in the etymological form following **Idril**.

³⁹ These three sets of forms were written hastily all in one line at the very bottom of the notebook page, in the following order: **Githil**, **Gilweth**, **Imb**; **Inwe**, **Isilmo**, **Isil**. Cf. the item “Arch of Inwe” below.

⁴⁰ These names for Melko, which do not occur in the story, were added here (at the top of a notebook page) after the original compilation of the list.

⁴¹ This item is a duplication of another item on the same notebook page, and was added hastily in the top margin.

⁴² A second Eldarissa form **ISSIVINDE** was added below **ISWINDE** and then deleted. In a late note to the story of Maeglin (c. 1970) Tolkien wrote of *Isfin*: “This name is derived from the oldest (1916) version of FG [i.e. ‘The Fall of Gondolin’]. It is now quite unacceptable in form, unsuitable to the position and character of Turgon’s

Lindelaure or lokte

Silpion.⁴³

* [**Irilde Telpetalwi, Taltelepta**]

* [**Earendl**]

Eldalie

* **Manwe** (**Sūlimo**)

[**Angasan**]

Silpion, Lindelokte.

* **Idril Tal Celeb**

Idril of the Silver Feet.⁴⁴

* **Earendel**

[**Eglothrim**].⁴⁵

* [**Man Gwanweg**].⁴⁶

Angtham (Halls of Iron).

Tathrin.

Quing.

Ilon sky.

Teld roof.⁴⁷

Eol father of Meglin.⁴⁸

Great End.

Duilin lord of **Thlim Duilin**.

Egalmoth lord of **Thlim Quing Ilon**

Penlod lord of **Thlim Climbol** or **Taul**
lord of **Thlim Ith Mindon**

Galdor lord of **Thlim galdon**

Glorfindel lord of **thlim losglóriol**

Ecthelion lord of **thlim ecthel**

Salgant lord of **thlim salum**

Meglin lord of **thlim doldrin**

Rog lord of **thlim gothodrum**.⁴⁹

[**Oglin** or **Ôl**].

sister, and also meaningless" (XI 317). Tolkien presumably meant that, while the name was originally explained as meaning 'snow-locks' or 'exceeding-cunning' (here and in NFG), this etymology was no longer feasible in Sindarin, at the writing of this note some fifty years removed from the Goldogrin of the Lost Tales.

⁴³ These names are duplicates (see *Silpion*, *Lindelokte*, above and below), and were probably added here at the same time as the forms in the top margin of the notebook page (see above). Also cf. *Laurelin*, a variant form of *Lindelaure*.

⁴⁴ The alternative Eldarissa form **Taltelepta** was a later addition.

⁴⁵ **Eglathrim** >> **Eglothrim**.

⁴⁶ **Manw** >> **Man**.

⁴⁷ The four items *Tathrin*, *Quing*, *Ilon*, and *Teld* were apparently added after the original list was complete, since they overwrite a line drawn across the notebook page at the end of the list, and part of a chart of vowels written below this.

⁴⁸ The variant Eldarissa form **Aiwl** was written in the upper left corner of the notebook page. The notebook "Lost Tales H" has a brief text headed "Isfin and Eol", which includes another Qenya variant of Eol's name: "Isfin daughter of Fingolma loved from afar by *Eol* (*Aival*) of the Mole-kin of the Gnomes." The second letter in the parenthetical form is vague, and Christopher Tolkien interprets the name as *Arval* (II 220). In NFG the Gnomish name has an alternative form *Iol*. In a late note to the story of Maeglin (c. 1970), Tolkien wrote of *Eol*: "Another name from prim[itive] FG—meaningless then and now" (XI 320).

⁴⁹ The word **Nosse** has been deleted before "(**Tuilindor**)". In the Noldorissa names for the first four of the Houses of the Gondothlim, **Thlim** is a replacement for **Hoth** or **hoth**. In **Thlim galdon**, etc., it is the form as originally written. **Laurifindl** (as a variant of **Kulufindl**) is a later addition.

KORMOT (K-) or KOS(O)MOT

(Eldalie)

(Osorot)

Malkamekte

Lôke (Snake)

Arch of Inwe

(**Kúne Malle**)

Uswevanda

laiqalasse

Ramandur, Rāmanařūs-

Eanosse

Easindi

Sornekiris

Manwe (Sūlimo).

Gothmog (lord of Balrogs).

(**GOP-MOKO** angry-hate.)⁵⁰

(**Eglothrim**).

Othrod.

Balcmeg.⁵¹

Lug.⁵²

(**Imb**).

Lothlim people of the flower.

(Road of Arches).

(Great Market.)

(Lesser Market.)

(Alley of Roses.)

Gothmog lord of Balrogs.

Son of Melko.

Road of Pumps.

Way of Running Waters.

Fountains of the South.

Bad Uswen.

Legolas (Green Leaf).

(**Leiqulasse**.)

Hendor.

Thorndor.⁵³

Thorhoth.⁵⁴

Thorn Sir.

Cristhorn.

dale of hazels.

dale of alders.

Cavern of the Tumultuous Winds.

Pools of Twilight.

RÛM, BABLON, NINWE.

TRUI.



⁵⁰ Below **KOS(O)MOT** is a form **Koswo**, perhaps indicating an alternative ***Koswomot**, but this was struck out. **GOPOMOKO** >> **GOP-MOKO**.

⁵¹ *Balcmeg* is given without gloss in NFG.

⁵² NFG has "*Lûg* is *lôke* of the Eldar and meaneth snake."

⁵³ There is a form to the right of **Thorndor** that is difficult to read, but it might be **Crithin**.

⁵⁴ The reading **Thorhoth** is certain, but the story has *Thornhoth*, II 192–3.

The Gnomish Lexicon Slips

Tucked into the back of the Gnomish Lexicon notebook are ten loose slips. Nine of these slips contain Oxford English Dictionary proofs for entries from its S and V sections. Each of the proof slips measures about 4 1/4 by 6 1/2 inches. Tolkien used the blank sides of these slips, and in one case also the blank area above and to the right of the proof text, to compile notes about Gnomish, mostly glosses similar in style to entries in the Gnomish Lexicon. The tenth slip (which is not from a dictionary proof) measures 3 3/8 by 6 3/8 inches. On the front of this is a list of Gnomish nouns together with their prehistoric forms, while the back, in addition to a continuation of one the Gnomish items, contains the word *swallow*, written very faintly, and the note, “MLG *Swelch* = *swalch*.”¹

Tolkien was a member of the staff of the Dictionary from November 1918 until June 1920. This provides an approximate date for the notes on the GL slips, apparently at least a year after the primary text of the Gnomish Lexicon itself, i.e. the layer of the text that was written in ink and is dated 1917 on the title page. Eight of the slips contain lexical entries that follow the order of items in the Gnomish Lexicon, as they appear in the notebook. Presumably Tolkien composed the entries on the slips with the notebook in front of him. And the slips include items that were added to GL in the subsequent layer of entries and revisions in pencil, so they probably postdate the Lexicon in its final form.

To give an example, the first page of entries in GL consists of: *a(n)*, *adr(a)*, *adron*, *adros*, *adr*, *amrint*, *Amon'Wareth*, *amlad*, *ant*, *annor*, *agrech*, *agrectha*, *agrectharol*, *alepthog*, *aglar*, *arog*, *abair*, *amabwed*, *aglat*, *aglarol* and *agla*. The first fourteen entries on the corresponding slip are: *adr*, *amrint*, *amon*, *amlad*, *ant*, *am*, *annuir*, *o*, *a*, *aglar*, *amabwed*, *alewthion*, *aglarol* and *aglan*. Not all of the entries in GL have been included in the slip, but *adr*, *amrint*, *amlad*, *ant*, *aglar*, *amabwed*, and *aglarol* occur in the same order in both lists. Of the forms taken up from GL onto the slips, *adr* and *amrint* originated as pencil additions in the Lexicon, while *annor*, the source of *annuir* on the slip, was a pencil revision of original *andor*.

In five of the slips Tolkien went through all but the last two pages of entries in the A-section of GL. On three more slips he went through the first two pages of the C-section and the first two pages of the D-section. One slip contains notes on an archaic word *gôl* ‘a gnome’ and compounds derived from it, such as *golweg*, *golwin* or *golweith*, as well as the elements in these compounds, such as *gweith* ‘people’. This slip also contains the phrase *i-lam na-nguilt* and the title *Lham na-Ngolweith*, which although they are not glossed can be seen from the context to mean ‘the tongue of the gnomes’ and ‘Tongue of the Gnome-people’, respectively.

In some cases Tolkien altered a word on the slip after copying it from the Lexicon, as in the change of *aglarol* to *aglairol*. But often the form of a Gnomish word was changed as it was entered onto the slip. Thus GL *annor* was changed to *annuir* in this way, and GL *alepthog* to *alewthion*, while GL *agla* was entered as *aglan* on the slip, and subsequently altered again to *aglen*. Changes introduced at this time frequently involve the vowels in the forms. Some other examples are *arhi* >> *erhi*, *armin* >> *ermin*, *avasaith* >> *avasaith*, *ail* >> *ailin* >> *eilin*, *caura* >> *cÿr* >> *cîr*, *crectha* >> *craitha*-, and *Danigwethl* >> *Denigwithl*.

Some of the entries on the slips include plural forms that do not occur in GL, such as *amon*, pl. *emyn*; *orn*, pl. *uirn* (>> *yrn*); *alch*, pl. *eilch*; and *alm*, pl. *elmin*. It seems to have been in the course of composing and revising these notes that the system was first worked out whereby Gnomish uses vowel alternations to mark singular vs. plural. The odd-sized slip (the one with the note on the back concerning MLG *swelch*) contains a list of nouns in the singular and plural, displaying various of these alternations, together with the underlying historical forms that account for the alternate developments, e.g. *orn* ‘tree’ (*ornē*), *yrn* ‘trees’ (*ornei* > *urnī*). This slip was apparently composed at a later time than the others (or at least after they were begun), since the

¹ These Middle Low German forms are mentioned in the OED under the etymology for *swallow*.

plural *yrn* is the form originally set down on this slip, but was the result of an alteration of original *uirm* at the presumably earlier occurrence mentioned above.

For the most part the writing on these slips is clear and its interpretation is straightforward. Where there is some question of interpretation, this is indicated in the annotation. Elucidation has occasionally been supplied by consideration of the corresponding entries in GL, and cross-references have been supplied in the annotations for all cases where the slips show development from the conception attained in GL, as well as cross-reference to QL for any Qenya forms on the slips.

Tolkien used four methods of deletion on the slips. Most common is a single horizontal line made completely through the word or entry deleted, and almost as common is a double horizontal line. Occasionally a series of diagonal strokes is used, or an entry is scribbled out with an aggressive mass of loops. The material struck through with a single-line is quite readable, as is most of that which was struck through twice, and all such material (and anything that can be gleaned from the more aggressive deletions) is included in the annotations.

Where part of a word has been deleted or altered, the final form will be given, and the original form described in the annotation. Where one letter is written over another, it is assumed here without further comment that the heavier letter was intended to replace the lighter one. Where the interpretation of one or both of the letters is particularly uncertain, this fact is mentioned in the annotation.

The slips were originally composed in dark ink and most of the later changes are made in the same ink. But there were also a substantial number of additions and alterations in red ink, as well as a few hasty insertions and additions in pencil. The red ink was apparently used after the pencil, and probably for the most part represents the latest layer of writing on the slips. But there are a few changes in dark ink made to forms written in red, so possibly other dark-ink changes are late. Everything written on the slips in pencil or red ink has been identified as such in the notes.

It is occasionally possible to draw conclusions about the order in which entries were laid down or changes were made to the entries, most often based on the placement of the words on the page, but also based on the weight or style of the writing. Any notes describing the time-sequence in which entries or parts of entries were added are based on such criteria.

One case in particular deserves special mention. Many of the cited forms appear in parentheses in the entries. Often these are older or historical forms. There is evidence in many of the entries that the parentheses were added at a later time, presumably to more clearly separate the historical forms from the contemporary forms.

Many of the words on the slips are underlined, almost always in red ink. There is no indication of the significance of this underlining. We give a list of all these words here, for convenience, in the order they occur on the slips: *amrint*, *amon*, *amlad*, *am*, *o*, *a*, *aglar*, *aglairol*, *aglen*, *ar*, *ethlos*; *bâb*, *Tyr na-Ngawlais*, *arn*, *eirn*; *Egalmoth*, *ach*, *Faiglin*, *[a]nn*; *ang*; *alch*, *eilch*, *alchar*, *alchair*, *olch*, *ulch*, *aithr*, *asg*, *âch*, *eilin*, *aithl*; *carm*, *cîr*, *craig*, *crech*, *craitha*, *craith*, *crithos*, *crithiol*, *crunc*, *crwnc*, *crync*, *crychin*; *da*, *dain*, *mawr*, *darath*, *dai*, *dair*, *dairion*, *dairiol*, *dairwed*, *dairwen*, *deil(i)an*; *dim*.

The following entries have been alphabetized for convenience of reference. For each entry the number of the Slip where the item occurs is also given. Slip numbers refer to the sequence in which the Slips were placed in the back of the Gnomish Lexicon notebook. From a comparison with the notebook, it appears that the order of composition of the Slips containing revised GL entries was 7, 2, 8, 6, 1, 10, 4, and 5.



a to, at, with. (*ā*.)

[Slip 7. GL has genitive prefix *a-*; *a(d)* ‘into’; and *a(n-)* ‘from’.]

ach too (*nimis*). (*akka*.)

[Slip 8. Latin *nimis* ‘excessively’. GL has *ach* ‘too’ and compares Q *akka-*, *aki*.]

âch waterfall.

[Slip 1. GL *acha* ‘waterfall’.]

[adhw]en approach. (*adyen-*.)

[Slip 8. The corner is torn off at this point, and the beginning of this word is lost. The entry follows *ah̄n* ‘door’ on the slip. GL has *adhwen* ‘approach, avenue’ grouped with *anna* ‘door, opening’. On the slip below the word “approach” is another gloss “enter”, probably part of an entry the rest of which is entirely lost.]

adr.

[Slip 7. No gloss is provided, but GL has *adr* ‘across, athwart’.]

Aelwyn.

[See the entry *Ailuin*.]

afasaith, afusir.

[See the entries *avasaith* and *awsir*.]

{agl, aglan.}

[See the annotation to the entry *aglen*.]

aglairol glorious.

[Slip 7. *aglarol* >> *aglairol*, the *i* inserted in red ink. GL *áglarol* ‘glorious’.]

aglar glory.

[Slip 7. GL *aglar*.]

aglen a flash. pl. **eigl.**

[Slip 7. This entry originally read, “*aglan* or *agl* a flash.” The changes were made in pencil. The plural form was originally written as *aigl* (or possibly *uigl*). GL has *agla* ‘flash’.]

{agriol.}

[See the annotation to the entry *egriol*.]

agros excess.

[Slip 8. Cf. GL *agros* ‘excessively, too’.]

aidlan today.

[Slip 1. Cf. GL *ain*⁽²⁾, *aina* ‘today’.]

aiguís pine tree.

[Slip 6. The form was changed from *aigos* in red ink. GL *aigos* ‘pine tree’.]

aifl.

[See the entry *alf*.]

{ailin.}

[See the annotation to the entry *eilin*.]

Ailuin (Aelwyn) proper name.

[Slip 1. This whole entry is in red ink, replacing **Ailuing**. GL has *Ailwing*, an older spelling of *Elwing*, meaning ‘lake foam’, which refers to the white waterlily, and is the name of the maiden loved by Earendil.]

-ain.

[See the note on the plural ending *-in*.]

ainan (aindana).

[Slip 1. This entry, without gloss, is given after *aidlan* ‘today’. GL has the entries *ain*⁽²⁾, *aina* ‘today’; *aindâna*, *aindanathon* ‘today’; and *dana* ‘day (24 hours)’.]

Ainog Ainu.

[Slip 1. Cf. GL *Ain*⁽¹⁾, masculine *ainos*, feminine *ainil*, ‘a God, i.e. one of the Great Valar’. QL has *ainu* ‘a pagan god’.]

Ainuil Aini.

[Slip 1. GL has *ainil* (see the previous entry). QL *aini* ‘a pagan goddess’.]

air.

[See the entry *airin*.]

Aisan or Asgan a lake in Aryador.

[Slip 1. GL has *Asgon*, *Aison*, name of a lake in Dor Lômin, and also gives *Aryador* as a variant form of *Ariodor* or *Arion*, names for the commoner *Dor Lômin*.]

aitheb sharp, piercing.

[Slip 1. Preceding this is a form **aithreg**, struck out immediately (before the *g* was completely written). Cf. GL *aithra* (1) ‘piercing, sharp’, (2) ‘thorny’; *aithog* ‘thorny’.]

aithl, aithyl a spring.

[Slip 1. The second form was added in red ink. GL *aithl* ‘a spring’.]

aithlo- to spring, issue forth, bubble up.
aithl-

[Slip 1. The first form was modified, in red ink, from **aithla-**. GL *aithla-* ‘to spring forth, bubble up’.]

aithos thorn bush.

[Slip 1. GL *aithos*.]

aithr thorn. † sword.

[Slip 1. Cf. GL *aith* (1) ‘thorn’, (2) † ‘sword’.]

aithweg, aithrog, aithron warrior. (pl. **aithweith, aithruith.**) **aithronin.**

[Slip 1. GL has *aithron* † 'swordsmen', and *aithor* or *-ior* 'warrior, swordsmen'.]

aithwen sword.

[Slip 1. Cf. GL *aithi* † 'sword'.]

âl = *awl*. < *alda*.

[Slip 2. The equation is apparently with *awl* 'lofty', for which see the annotation to the entry *alw*. GL has *âl* 'wood (material)' and compares Q *alda* 'tree', also given in QL.]

alan (pl. **alenin.**) a shoulder. (*aldamā.*)

[Slip 8. This entry originally read: "**awlan** a shoulder. (*aldama.*) pl. **awlain** or **aulanin.**" The second plural form was changed to **aulenin** in ink. All the subsequent changes are in pencil, including **awlain** >> *alaif*, and an indication to transfer this plural form to the preceding entry *alm*.]

Alast.

[See the entry *Aulas*.]

alch shrine. pl. **eilch** (**elcin**).

[Slip 1. The alternate plural form was added in red ink, initially as **elchin**, then modified in pencil to **elcin**. GL *alc* 'shrine, fane, temple'.]

alchar temple. [pl.] **alchair**.

[Slip 1. GL *alchor* 'shrine, fane, temple'.]

alewthion having fingers.

[Slip 7. Cf. GL *alepthog* 'fingered, having fingers'.]

alf, alfuil(in) swan. (*alqa-*) [pl.] **aifl, alfath.**

[Slip 6. The original entry was "**alf** swan. (*alqa-*)" The form **alfuil** was added below, connected to **alf** by a brace. The forms **aifl, alfath** were added later in pencil, the second being a revision of **alchwath**. The alternate ending "(in)" was added later to **alfuil**, also in pencil. GL has *alfa* and *alfuil*, both glossed 'swan'. The former is derived from older *alchwa*, and Q *alqe* is cited. QL has *alqa* 'a swan'.]

alm, alaf (pl. **elmin, elvin, alaif.**) the broad of the back from shoulder to shoulder. (*aldamā.*) [pl.] **alvath.**

[Slip 8. The forms **alaf** and **elvin** were added in pencil, at first given as **alf** and **elfin**, respectively. The plural form **alaif** was originally the plural *awlain* in the subsequent entry *awlan* (>> *alan*) 'a shoulder'. It was modified in pencil, and connected by a line to the

singular form **alaf**. The final form **alvath** was also added in pencil. GL *alm* 'the broad of the back from shoulder to shoulder, the back, shoulders', with prehistoric stem *aldam-*.]

altha- to shoot up, grow (high). pret. **ail** or **awl**.

[Slip 2. The first preterite form was changed from **uil**. Cf. GL noun *altha* 'shoot, sprig, scion, sapling'.]

alw, alweg pl. **ewlin**. lofty, of living things: trees, men. *alwa*.

[Slip 2. This entry originally read, "**awl** lofty. of men, living things." The qualification of the gloss may have been added later. It was altered in ink (perhaps immediately), and the prehistoric form, added below this, was first given as "*alda* or *alwa*." The plural form was added in pencil. This form first occurs in an example under the entry *orn*, where it is a revision of *awlin*, and there *ewlin* was subsequently changed to *elwin*. This was presumably done at the same time that **awl** was replaced here by **alw, alweg**, both in red ink.]

† **alwen** tree. = *orn*.

[Slip 2. GL † *alwen* 'tree' is also equated with *orn*. On the slip this is followed by a separate entry *orn* 'tree'.]

am up, above. < *amū*.

[Slip 7. Directly above this is a nearly identical entry, "**am** above. < *amū*." This was lined through. GL *am⁽¹⁾* av. 'up, upwards, towards head of'.]

am, amoth. [pl.] **amin, amuith.** breast.

[Slip 7. **am** and **amoth** are on separate lines, connected by a brace, and the forms **amin** and **amuith** are immediately to the right of the brace on the corresponding lines. GL *am⁽²⁾* 'breast'.]

amabwed having hands.

[Slip 7. GL *amabwed*.]

amaith.

[Slip 2. This entry is between *mavwen* 'ancestress, † mother' and *bāb* 'father'. The form was changed in pencil from **emaith**. There is no gloss, but GL has *amil, amaith* 'mother'.]

Amban, Ambein.

[See the entry *Angban*.]

amlad surface. *ambalatā*. (pl. **amladath.**) **amlaid.**

[Slip 7. The plural form **amlaid** was added in pencil.]

amon hill. (pl. **emyn**.) *amundə*. Cf. Q *amunte*.

[Slip 7. *amuna* >> *amunda* >> *amundə*. The plural form was added in red ink, first as **emyn**, later changed to **emun**, and then back again to **emyn**. GL *amon* (1) 'hill, mount, steep slope', (2) av. 'uphill, against stream'; *Amon'Wareth* 'Hill of Ward, name of the hill upon which Gondolin was built'. QL *amunte* 'sun-rise, (lifting)'.]

amosgarn robin. **amosgarniath**.

[Slip 7. This entry follows *am*, *amoth* 'breast'. The (plural) form **amosgarniath** was added in pencil. GL has adj. *ammogrint* (<< *ammogrintha*) 'red-breast', in which *-grint(ha)* is derived from *crintha* 'rosy, pink', just as here *-garn* is derived from GL *carin* 'scarlet'.]

amoth, **amuith**.

[See the entry *am*, *amoth*.]

amrint lark. (*ambarinþə*. Q *ambarin*.)

[Slip 7. QL has *karneanbar* 'redbreast, robin', but not *ambarin*.]

amrost dawn.

[Slip 7. GL *am(b)ros(t)* 'dawn'.]

ang iron.

[Slip 6. GL *ang*.]

Angban (**Amban**) Hell. (also pl. **Ambein**.)

[Slip 6. GL has *Angbann(in)* 'the Hells of Iron', with the alternative forms *Ambann(in)* and *Amannin*.]

Angain the Great Chain.

[Slip 2. Cf. GL *Angainu*, equated with *Gainu* 'the great chain forged by Aule, for the binding of Melko'.]

{**angrin**.}

[See the annotation to the entry *engrie*.]

[**a]nn** door. (*anda*.)

[Slip 8 is torn at this point, and the first letter (probably **a**) is lost. Cf. GL *anna* 'door, opening'.]

annuir lofty. *amsōrjā*.

[Slip 7. This entry follows *am* 'up, above'. Cf. GL *annor*, *-in*, equated with *anthor*, *anthorin* 'lofty (of mountains)'.]

ant face. [pl.] **enthin**. Q *anta*, jaws. (*mtā* ?)

[Slip 7. The form **enthin** was added in pencil. GL has *ant* 'cheek', pl. *anthin*, and compares Q *anta*. QL has *anto* 'jaw'.]

ar at, to.

[Slip 7. Cf. GL *ar*⁽¹⁾ 'at', which is used either "of rest", or with the dative case and with the meaning 'at, towards'.]

ar too, besides, and.

[Slip 7. GL *ar*⁽²⁾ 'and, too'.]

arch fierce, harsh. (*rkā*.) — awkward, difficult.

[Slip 2. GL *arc* (1) 'fierce, harsh, ill tempered', with prehistoric stem *rk-*, and (2) 'awkward, difficult'.]

archod difficulty.

[Slip 8. Apparently a new derivative from *arch*.]

archuis evil temper.

[Slip 2. Cf. GL *archos* 'savagery'.]

arn (pl. **eirn**.) son.

[Slip 2. GL *arn*.]

{**arthi**}

[See the annotation to the entry *erthi*.]

asg a bone.

[Slip 1. GL *asc*, *asg* (1) 'bone, especially of other animals, rarely of men', (2) 'stone of fruit'.]

Asgan.

[See the entry *Aisan*.]

{**aulanin**, **aulenin**.}

[See the annotation to the entry *alan*.]

Aulas, **Awlas(t)**, **Alast** Qu. *Aldar-on*. (*Ālasso*, *-sto*.) also called *Tȳr na-Ngawlais*, *Tir na-Ngawlais*.

[Slip 2. This entry originally read, "**Awlas Aldar-on**. (*Aldas-*) also called *Tȳr na-Ngawlais* or *Tȳr na Daur*." The last alternate name was heavily deleted, and the reading of *Daur* is uncertain. The other additional name forms and alterations are all in red ink. GL has *Althor*, a name of *Orma*, compared with Q *Aldaron*, and gives the alternate names, *Tūr na-Ngōloth* or *Tūr na-Daurion*.]

aur, {**Aurin**} **aurost**, **Auroth**.

[See the entries *hȳr*, *Hyrios* and *Hyrost*.]

aust summer.

[Slip 8. << *ost*. GL *aust*.]

auth.

[Slip 8. << **ôth**. No gloss is given, but immediately before this is a deleted entry, "**awth(lin)** noon." Cf. GL *auth* (1) 'sunshine, warmth', (2) 'noontide'.]

avas luck. — wealth.

[Slip 6. GL *avos* 'fortune, wealth, prosperity'.]

avasaith, afasaith avarice, greed of gold.

[Slip 6. The two forms are written on separate lines. GL has *aus(s)aith* or *avosaith* 'avarice'.]

avesir.

[See the entry *awsir*.]

{**awl.**}

[See the annotation to the entry *alw*, *alweg*.]

{**awlain, awlan.**}

[See the annotation to the entry *alan*.]

{**awr, awrin.**}

[See the annotations to the entries *ŷr* and *yrin*.]

awsin, awsirol fortune.

[Slip 6. The two forms are on separate lines, connected by a brace. Cf. GL *ausin* 'rich'.]

awsir (avesir) fortune. **afusir.**

[Slip 6. **avasir** >> **avesir**. The last form was added later. GL has *avos* 'fortune, wealth, prosperity' and *avosir*, *Ausir* "the same personified".]

{**awth(lin).**}

[See the annotation to the entry *auth*.]

bâb father.

[Slip 2. GL has *babi*, *baba* 'mummy, mamma'. For a complementary switch in parental reference, compare *nân* 'mother' (<< 'father').]

[All of the C-entries are on Slip 10.]

carchaloth, Carchálaith, Crachalaith

[The second and third forms were added later in red ink. There is no gloss, but GL has *Carchaloth* or *Carchamoth*, the name of the great wolf-warden of Belca's door.]

carm deed.

[GL *carm* 'act, deed, exploit'.]

cartha- to finish. (pret. **cair-** or **cawr-**.)

[GL *cartha-* 'make, finish', pret. *côri*.]

cîr sour (of milk, etc.).

[The form is in red ink, replacing original **cŷr**. GL has *cawra* 'sour (of milk)', and compares it to *cur-*. The immediately following entry on the slip is *cur-*.]

cîr cheese. *kyus*.

[This is a pencil entry near the bottom of the slip. The prehistoric form *kyus* is to the left of **cîr** on the slip. It appears that Tolkien started to write a form beginning with *ty*, then struck this out. GL has *cîr* 'cheese', and cites Q *tyuru-*. QL has *tyur* 'cheese', under the root TYURU- 'curdle'.]

corn-

[This is written in pencil, without a gloss, at the bottom of the slip. Cf. GL *corn* 'loaf'.]

craig crooked.

[GL *craig*.]

craith foam.

[A pencil entry added near the bottom of the slip reads "**craith**, pl. **crith**." This was struck through, also in pencil. GL *craith* 'foam, froth, spume'.]

craitho- to spit.

[The form was modified in red ink, from original **craitha-**. GL has *crectha-* 'to spit'.]

crantha- complete.

[GL *cranta-* 'finish, achieve, complete'.]

crech spittle.

[GL *crech*.]

crithiol circular.

[Cf. GL *crithog* 'circular'.]

crithos a circle, ring.

[GL *crithos* 'a circle'.]

crunc, crwnc crow. (**crwnc.**) pl. **crungin** or **cruinc.** pl. **crynec** or **crychin.**

[This entry originally read, "**crunc** crow. (**crwnc.**) pl. **crungin** or **cruinc**." The repetition of the form **crwnc**, following **crunc**, and the second set of plurals were added later in red ink. GL *crunc* 'crow', pl. *crunghin*.]

cur.

[This is written in pencil, without a gloss, immediately after the entry *cîr* 'cheese', and may be a variant form of this. But also compare GL *curu* 'magic'.]

cur- to turn sour. (tr. and intr.) pret. **curthi** or **cŷr-**.

[GL has *cur-* 'turn, curdle, congeal' (intr.), but with pret. *cauri*, as a separate entry.]

[All of the D-entries are on Slip 4, except as noted.]

da high. (*daga-*) pl. **dain**. (*dagain*, *dagîn*, *dain*.)

[The plural form and the prehistoric forms of the plural were all added later in red ink. GL has *dâ* 'high' (adjective and adverb). On the slip the entry *da* is followed by *mawr* 'good' and *feg* 'bad'.]

dâf bark.

[This was changed in red ink from **daus**. Cf. GL *dafros* 'bark, skin, peel'; *dauth* 'skin, hide'.]

dai (av.) very, exceedingly.

[GL *dai*⁽²⁾.]

dai (sb.) sky.

[GL *dai*⁽¹⁾.]

Daimordh-, **-morth**

[The hyphens are in red ink. The one at the end of the first form probably indicates that this is the form when the name has an inflectional ending added to it. GL has *Daimort*, the name of the son of Tulcus, as the constellation Orion, and says that it means 'shepherd' or 'Warrior of Heaven'.]

dair play, merriment.

[GL *dair*.]

dairion merry. **dairiol** funny. **dairwed** both.

[The three forms were written on the same line, with the glosses written below them. The third item presumably stands for *dairwed* 'merry, funny'. GL has *dairog* 'merry (of persons)', *dairiol* 'merry (of things)', and *dairwed* 'merry (common)'.]

dairtha- to amuse.

[Cf. GL *daira-*, *dairtha-* 'play'.]

dairwen mirth.

[GL *dairwen*.]

Dairon the Fluter.

[GL *Dairon* 'the fluter', son of Tinwelint, brother of Tinuviel.]

dân day. pl. **dein**.

[The gloss and plural form are in red ink. GL *dana* 'day (24 hours)'.]

darath peak, summit.

[GL *daroth* 'summit, peak'.]

{**daus**.}

[See the annotation to the entry *dâf*.]

dawtho to flay.

[The form was changed in red ink from **dautha-**. Cf. GL *dautha-* 'strip', related to *daf-* 'strip, flay, peel skin'. On the slip this is followed by the entry *dâf*.]

deil(i)an, **delwen** beech tree. pl. **deil(t)**, **delwein**.

[The second form is on a separate line, connected to the first by a brace. The second plural form replaced *deluin*, written on the same line as *delwen*. GL has *deldron* 'beech'.]

delmos.

[This unglossed form is at the bottom of the slip. Cf. GL *delmos* 'beech nuts, mast'.]

Denigwathl, **Denígwíthl** or **Dinígwithl**.

[Originally the form **Danigwithl** alone was given, then this was altered to **Danigwathl**, while the original form was added again as an alternative. Later this was altered so that the entry read: **Danigwathl**, **Denigwithl**. Finally the first vowel in the first form was changed, the second vowel in the second form was given a stress mark, and the third alternative was added, these last changes all in red ink. GL has *Danigwethl*, *-gweithil* (the great mountain of Valinor).]

dim past, over.

[Slip 5. The form **dimvorn** is written after **dim**, but struck through in red ink. The glosses are also in red ink. Cf. GL adjective *dim* 'former, past, over'; *dimborn* 'the past, past time, olden days'.]

dir long (of time). **dēr**.

[Slip 5. << **duir**. The prehistoric form was written above **dir**. GL *dîr*⁽²⁾ 'long (of time only)'.]

diriol tedious.

[Slip 5. << **duiriol**. GL *diriol*.]

Dor ([pl.] **duir**, **duirin**, **doriath**). **dorath**, **doriath**.

[Slip 5. On the line above **Dor** was an original entry **dôr**, later scribbled through. The (plural) forms **dorath**, **doriath** were written above the forms in parentheses, and probably originally went with **dôr**. GL has *dôr* 'land, country (inhabited), people of the land'; and *Dor*, used in proper names followed by another noun, singular

or plural, such as *Dor Faidwen* ('Land of Freedom') or *Dor Lalmin* ('Land of Elms').]

dorn oak. pl. **dyrn**, **dwrnwyn**.
dwrnuin.

[Slip 5. A parenthetical form "(duirn)", presumably plural, was struck through and replaced by the plural forms **dyrn**, **dwrnwyn** in red ink. The second of these replaced **durn**, which may have been a false start on a longer form. The form **dwrnuin** was added in red ink, after the last entry on the slip, following a note, also in red ink: "pl. ending **-in**, **-ain**, **-en**; **-wyn**." GL has *dorna* 'ilex, holm oak', and compares Q *nome* = 'oak' in general.]

{**ebin**.}

[See the annotation to the entry *eibin*.]

eg (êg) far. (*aika*.) av.

[Slip 8. GL adverb *eg*⁽²⁾, *êg* 'far away, wide, distant, far off'. QL has *aika* † 'broad, vast' and compares Gn. *eg*, *egrin*.]

Egalmoth a proper name. (*Aikaldamor*.)

[Slip 8. GL *Egalmoth* ("broadshoulder"), a hero of Gondolin, one of the survivors, equated with Q *Aikaldamor*. The name and cognate are also given under GL *alm* 'the broad of the back from shoulder to shoulder', where the name is said to mean 'broad-back'. QL has *Aikaldamor* ('broad back'), and equates Gn. *Egalmoth*, a hero of the defense of Gondolin.]

egelmion broad-shouldered.

[Slip 8. << **egalmion**.]

egriol excessive.

[Slip 8. << **agriol**. This entry comes between *ach* 'too' and *agros* 'excess'.]

egwed far (aj.), distant.

[Slip 8. GL has adjective *egra* 'distant, far away'.]

eibin cherry.

[Slip 6. Originally **ebin**. Cf. GL *aibin*, *aibios* 'cherry tree'.]

eigl.

[See the entry *aglen*.]

eilch.

[See the entry *alch*.]

eilian (pl. **eil**, **eilienin**.) branch. from *alyan-* and *alû*.

[Slip 2. This entry comes between *ôl* 'lofty' and *†alwen* 'tree'. The form was changed from

original **eilan**, and the second plural form was originally given as **eilanin**.]

eilin pool.

[Slip 1. The form was modified in red ink from **ailin**. GL has *ail* 'a lake, pool', and *ailion* 'lake'.]

eirin or **air** holy.

[Slip 6. Both of these forms were added later, and the original form **eirion** was struck through. GL *air(in)* † 'holy, sacred'.]

eirn.

[See the entry *arn*.]

eithlos family, etc.

[Slip 7. This entry and the following are included among the A-entries, directly above *nân*, *nanwin* 'mother'.]

eithog, **eithweg** ancestor. (*attû* + *āka*.) † father, sire.

[Slip 7. In the etymology *āka* replaced *og* (or possibly *eg*). The alternative form **eithweg** was added to the left in pencil.]

{**elchin**,} **elcin**.

[See the entry *alch*.]

{**elfin**,} **elmin**, **elvin**.

[See the entry *alm*.]

{**emaith**.}

[See the annotation to the entry *amaith*.]

emyn.

[See the entry *amon*.]

-en.

[See the note on the plural ending *-in*.]

engri[n] of iron.

[Slip 6. This entry comes between *ang* and *Angban*. Originally **angrin**, the form was changed by overwriting, and the reading of the final letter is uncertain. (It resembles an *e*.) GL *angrin* 'of iron, iron (aj.)'.]

enthin.

[See the entry *ant*.]

ermin desert, waste.

[Slip 2. GL *armin* 'desert, waste'.]

erthi also, as well.

[Slip 7. **arthi** >> **erthi**, in pencil. This entry follows *ar* 'too, besides, and'. GL *arthi* 'also, as well, besides, too'.]

ewlin.[See the entry *alw*, *alweg*.]**Faiglin = Sun.**

[Slip 8. This entry follows *Hyrios*. At the beginning of the entry the word *Yrf* (probably for *Yrfaiglin*) was left unfinished. After **Faiglin** is the phrase “or **Hýrfaiglin**”, but the prefix *Hýr* appears to be struck through. GL has *Aurfaiglin*, with a reference to *Faiglim*, *faiglin(d)ra* ‘the Sun at Noon’.]

feg, [fe]ch bad. [pl.] **fuig**, **ffwyg**. *fēka*, *fekka*. **fuin** worse, adv. (*feɪn*.) **fien** (*feɪen*), **feigien** worse, adj. *faiðn*.

[Slip 4. The simple form of the adjective was originally given as “**feg** bad.” Below this the form **fuig** was added, and to the right of this the prehistoric form *fēka*, then below this is another spelling of the plural, **ffwyg**. An alternative ending **ch** was written above the **g** in **feg**, and next to this the prehistoric form *fekka*. Finally a form *fuiðn* was added at the end of the entry (perhaps a variant of **feigien**), later changed to *faiðn*. All of these additions and changes are in red ink. Cf. GL *fēg*, *feg* ‘bad, poor, wretched’.]

gâl < *kalda*. or **gaul** a light. *kāle*.

[Slip 2. This entry, *glaur*, *galwen*, and *galwed* occur at the top, above the group including *âl*, *gawlas*, *alw*, etc. Perhaps they were included here because of a similarity in form to *gawlas*, or an association with *aglar* on the previous slip. The original reading was “**gawl** a light. *kāle*.” Subsequently “**gâl** < *kalda*” was added above, and the form **gawl** was replaced by “or **gaul**”, written in the margin, apparently indicating that *gâl* and *gaul* are alternative forms both meaning ‘a light’. GL has *gala* ‘light, daylight’ (with the form altered from either *gâl* or *gâla*), and *gôl* ‘daylight, day’. QL *kāle* ‘morning’.]

Galaduir = Sun.[Slip 8. This form is given below *Faiglin*.]**galwed** brilliant, shining.

[Slip 2. GL has *gal*- ‘shine (golden, as the Sun)’. This and the following entry appear to be new derivatives from the verb stem or from *gâl*. Compare GL *dair* ‘play, merriment’, *daira*- ‘play’, *dairwed* ‘merry’ and *dariwen* ‘mirth’.]

galwen brilliance.

[Slip 2. See the previous annotation.]

gawlas, **gawlais** (< *gwā-alassē*.) forest. *ngwa-alassa*, *alassē*.

[Slip 2. The prehistorical forms given at the end were added above in red ink. GL has *alos* or *aloth* ‘forest’, an archaic or poetic synonym of *taur*, which is compared to *gôloth*. This is listed in the form *goloth* ‘forest’, derived from *go-’aloth*, and ultimately from **gwôloth* < *ngwa-alop*-.]

glaur light (aj.), bright.[Slip 2. Cf. GL *glarw* (<< *glar*) ‘bright’.]**hýr** or **aur** sun.[Slip 8. The first form was originally *ýr*. GL has *Aur* ‘Sun’.]**{Hýrfaiglin.}**[See the annotation to the entry *Faiglin*.]**Hyrios** (*Ūrion Fionwe*.) **Hyruin**, **Auroth**.

[Slip 8. *Yrion* >> *Yrios* >> **Hyrios**. **Aurin** >> **Auroth**. Cf. GL *Auros*, equated with *Fionweg*, Son of Man, “who is in Q. *Fionwe Ūrion*.” PME lists *Fion(we)* ‘son of Manwe, lover of Urwen’.]

Hyrost = amrost. aurost.

[Slip 8. The equation is apparently with *amrost* ‘dawn’. GL under the entry *Auros* gives *haurost* (<< *aurost*) ‘dawn’, and the form *huðrost*. Following this entry on the slip is the form **Hymymi**, which was deleted before a gloss was supplied. It appears to correspond to GL *Aura-nûmin* ‘Sunset’.]

pl. ending -in, -ain, -en; -wyn.

[Slip 5. This entire note is in red ink. It was added after the entry *tîr*, apparently in connection with the plural forms added to the entry *dorn*. The Gnomish Grammar gives nominative plural forms in *-in* (*glôr* ‘gold’ pl. *glorin*, *celeb* ‘silver’ pl. *celebin*), in *-ain* (*leptha* ‘finger’ pl. *lepthain*), and in *-win* (*culu* ‘gold’ pl. *culuth*, *culwin*).]

Iwrien, Ivrien.

[Slip 6. Above these and separated by a horizontal line are seven forms: *İwerjen*. {*İweirien* >>} *İweri(ə)nd*. *Ivrien* or *Ivrin*. *Iwrien*. *Iwrin*. The second form was struck through with dark ink, and the final form was added in pencil. A serpentine stroke in red ink passes through the forms *İwerjen* and *Ivrin*. GL has *Aivrin* or *Aivrien*, an Island off the West coast of Tol Erethrin, and cites Q *İwerin* or *Iverindor*.]

maien, main, mair(in), mairien.[See the entry *mawr*.]**mavwen, mafwyn, mavuin** ancestress. † mother.

[Slip 2. The second and third forms were added above and below the entry in red ink. GL has *mavwin*, *maba*, *baba*, *mabir* 'mother' and *mam* 'grandmother, mother', listed together in the M-section, and also *amil*, *amaith* 'mother' and *(m)ami*, *(m)ana* 'mummy' in the A-section. Also compare the name *Mavwin* in the *Tale of Turambar*. On the slip this entry is followed by *amaith*.]

mawr good. pl. **mair(in)**. **main** better, adv. (*main*.) **maien, mairien** better, adj.

[Slip 4. The plural form was added later in red ink. GL has *mora* 'good' and *mai* 'well'.]

nân, nanwin mother.

[Slip 7. This originally read, "nân father." The gloss was changed in ink, and later the alternative form *nanwin* was added to the left in pencil. GL has *(n)adi*, *(n)ada*, affectionate or childish diminutive 'father, daddy', grouped with *ador* † 'father', and also *nada* (= *adi*, *ada*) 'daddy', grouped with *nathon* 'father'.]

o from. (*au(a)*.)

[Slip 7. This is included among the A-entries, directly above *a* 'to, at, with'. GL has *a(n)* 'from', equated with Q *ô*.]

ôl height, stature. *alô*. no pl.

[Slip 2. This entry comes after *alw*, *alweg* 'lofty'.]

olch or **ulch** bad. *ulkā*, *ulqā*.

[Slip 1. This entry was originally "yl, ul bad." The changes and additions were made in red ink. GL has *aul* 'ill, badly', *ul-* 'miss-, wrongly, ill, badly', and *ulc* 'evil, bad, wicked'. QL *ulca* 'bad, wicked, wrong'.]

orn tree. pl. **yrn**. *yrn elwin*, *elwig* (pl. of *alweg*), lofty trees.

[Slip 2. The plural form was originally **uirn**, modified in red ink, first to **yrn**, then to **urn**, and finally back to **yrn**. The plural example was originally given as "*uirm awlin*, lofty trees," altered to *uirm ewlin*, and underlined. It was later struck through and replaced in red ink. GL *orn*.]

{**ost**, **ôth**.}

[See the annotations to the entries *aust* and *auth*.]

tîr king. (*tûr(ə)*.)

[Slip 5. This entire entry is in red ink. The reading of the gloss is uncertain. Originally alternative prehistoric forms were given: "(*tûrî*, *tûr(ə)*)." GL has *tîr* 'king'.]

{**uil**.}

[See the annotation to the entry *altha-*.]

{**uirn, urn**.}

[See the annotation to the entry *orn*.]

{**ul**.} **ulch**.

[See the entry *olch*.]

-wyn.

[See the note on the plural ending *-in*.]

{**yl**.}

[See the annotation to the entry *olch*.]

ŷr smith.

[Slip 8. << **awr**. A prehistoric form "(*āra*)" was struck through immediately following **ŷr**. GL has *Aura* 'Smith', and *ûr* 'smith'.]

{**ŷr, Yrion, Yrios**.}

[See the annotations to the entries *hŷr* and *Hyrios*.]

yrin made (by craft of hand).

[Slip 8. << **awrin**. Cf. GL *aurin* 'made, wrought, fashioned'.]

yrn.

[See the entry *orn*.]

2

Vowel Mutations

[This table of nouns and their historical forms is found on Slip 3.]

bawr house. ²	(<i>mbārā.</i>)
bair houses.	(<i>mbārai > bārī.</i>)
orn tree.	(<i>ornē.</i>)
yrn trees. ³	(<i>ornei > urnī.</i>)
lant a road.	(<i>lanta.</i>)
leint roads. ⁴	(<i>lantai.</i>)
elmen wonder. ⁵	(<i>élmendā.</i>)
teilian mockery.	(<i>táliḷ éndā.</i>)
also teilin stunt or jest. ⁶	(<i>talḷ éndā.</i>)
ceral jar.	(<i>keréldā.</i>)
pl. ciril , cyril jars.	(<i>keréldāi.</i>)
d. cerelt 2 jars.	(<i>kereldas</i> or <i>-as.</i>)
engan spear. ⁷	
pl. ingin , ygyn .	
d. engant .	
bordd fire place. ⁸	Q <i>purya. búriā.</i>
urf apple tree. ⁹	cp. Q <i>orva</i> = apple.
G[nomish] is from <i>orbīa</i> > giving irreg[ular] gen[?] oirba .	
arwad apple tree.	<i>orbat-</i> .
erdh- (erth) wish. ¹⁰	Q <i>irya.</i>



² The Gnomish Grammar mentions the form *bar* 'home'. GL has *bara* 'home'.

³ Cf. the entry *orn* 'tree', pl. *yrn*, given above.

⁴ The form *leint* was changed from *laint*. GL has *lant* 'a level way, high road, street'.

⁵ GL has *elm* 'a wonder, a singular, marvellous, or unique thing, something strange'.

⁶ The entry for *teilin* was added later below *engant*, with a line in the margin connecting it to *teilian*. The reading of the gloss "stunt" is uncertain. Connected with these words, the back of the slip contains the historical forms of a related derivative: "*taliḷēiḷun > -eiḷun* [>] *telḷoiḷun* [>] *teilḷoiḷun* [>] *teil(ḷ)uiddhon*." The form *telḷoiḷun* was originally written as *telḷoiḷun*.

⁷ GL has *eg*⁽¹⁾ 'point'.

⁸ This entry was added later in red ink. QL has *purya*- 'set fire to' and *purin* 'hearth'.

⁹ This entry, added in red ink, originally read, "**urf** apple. Q *orvea. orbīa.* giving irreg. gen. **oirba**." The subsequent changes were made in black ink, altering the Gnomish gloss to 'apple tree' and the Qenya form to *orva*. The etymological form no longer fit the Qenya, so the words "G. is from" were added. The reading of "gen" is uncertain. (If correct it presumably = 'genitive'.) The form **oirba** may have been changed to **airba** in pencil. GL has *orf* 'apple'.

¹⁰ This entry was added in red ink. GL has *irthod* 'intent, intention, will' and *irm* 'a wish, intention, resolve'.

Noun Declensions

[Slip 9 contains these declensions of the words for ‘Gnome’, ‘man’, and ‘lady’, with various annotations.]

	P.	D.
† gôl a gnome. golweg , golwin guilan	pl. guil(t) golweith rarely golwint	golui golew golwew ¹¹
gweg man	gui(n) men ¹² gweith people gweithiaid	gui(w)
gweithiad a nation, folk		
a·nguilan i·nguilan na·nguilan	a·nguilt i·nguilt na·nguilt	a·ngolui i·ngolui na·ngolui
<i>i·lam na·Nguilt</i> <i>Lham na·Ngolweith</i>		

[Various etymological notes and other forms were added to the slip in red ink:]

nôlo beside *nolta*, origin adj.

gul (gen. **golt**), **gylt**.

nolpoi > *golpī* > *goilpī* [>] *gylt*.¹³

√*waik*. {**gweg**} *uəkē*.¹⁴

nôloi [>] *gūlī* [>] *guil*, hence mixed pl. **guil(t)**.¹⁵

new gen. **guilan**, cp. *gulweg*.

guilan
gulweg
gulwin

guilain, -ant
gulwy¹⁶
gulwint

guil(t)
guilfo

fo a clan.¹⁷ *suōsā*. cp. *Q sura*. (*susā* < *suəsā*.)
i·Nguilfo = the Noldoli.

¹¹ The dual forms of **gôl** were originally given as † **golew**, **golui**. GL has *golda* ‘gnome’, *goldothrim* ‘the people of the gnomes’

¹² The plural form of **gweg** was originally **gweig**. GL has *gweg* (pl. *gwaith*) ‘man, male of Elda or Indi’.

¹³ “*nolpī* > *nolpī*” >> “*nolpoi* > *golpī*”.

¹⁴ √*we* >> √*waik*. “*uē* + *kē*.” >> “*uē* + *kē*.” >> *uəkē*.

¹⁵ *nūlī* >> *gūlī*.

¹⁶ **gulweith**, -aith >> **gulwy**.

¹⁷ The form *guilfo* was underlined twice, and the form **fo** once.

[The following notes are on the back of slip 9, all in red ink:]

Q *venya* womanl[y]. or *venā*, -in.

G **gwin** also **gwein**, to adj.¹⁸

G **gwein*. √*uēnī*-.
 adj. forms *uēnīā*, *uēnīa*. **gwenedh**, **gwinidh**.¹⁹

uēnīāssa. **gwineth** (adj.) fem[ale].²⁰

lit[?] **gwein** or **gwin**, but as suff. -**wein**, -**win**.

pl. **gwinias**, **gwinieis**, **gwinis**. -**win**, -**winith**, -**wein**.

gulweg

gului

gulwin

gulwinith

also **guin**, **gwyn** < *uēinā*. **guluiwyn**.

᳚ ᳚

¹⁸ The gloss of *venya* was originally “a woman”. The last letter of *venā* is heavily overwritten, and neither the original nor the intended reading is clear. The reading of “to adj.” is uncertain. If correct it probably means the *gwein* as a variant form of the noun ‘woman’ was reinterpreted as an adjective. GL has *gwin* (pl. *gwinin*) ‘woman, female, either Elda or Indi’.

¹⁹ G **gwein* was originally preceded by the prehistorical forms *uēnīā*, *uēnīa*. **gwinedh** >> **gwenedh**.

²⁰ The form *uēnīāssa* was originally written as *uēnīāsta*. GL has *gwinios* ‘womanhood (time or state)’, *gwinwed* ‘female’, *gwinweth* ‘female sex, womanhood (state)’.

Early Noldorin Grammar

Of J.R.R. Tolkien's linguistic writings that come after the Gnomish Lexicon, most of those dealing directly with the history and grammar of the Noldorin language were gathered by him into two bundles, now kept in a single box-file. The smaller and earlier bundle consists of 25 pages and is enclosed in a sheet (a document dated May 1948) on which Tolkien wrote "Early Noldorin Fragments". These have page numbers assigned by Christopher Tolkien at the time he made photocopies of the originals, reflecting the order in which the manuscripts were left in the bundle by Tolkien himself. The order of composition must be inferred from internal evidence.

These pages include the beginnings of a grammar of Noldorin covering the subjects of consonant mutation and the inflexion of nouns and adjectives, together with notes on the conjugation of verbs. With the exception of one typewritten sheet containing two verb paradigms, on page 1 of the bundle, the sheets are written by hand, for the most part clearly. The grammar is on pages 14, 15 (the verso of 14), 16, 17, 19 and 21. Page 16 was an insertion, its text following that of page 17 and replacing the first line of page 19, and was probably an expansion of the grammar while it was still being composed. Pages 18 and 20 contain the preliminary workings on the conjugation of the verb. All of the grammar is on Leeds University candidates' examination paper, except for the typed paradigms on page 1, which constitute part of a later revision.

The title, given at the top of page 14, was *Lam i-Ngolthor*, which was changed by striking out the word *Ngolthor* and writing *na-NGoluih* immediately above. The retention of the article *i* was presumably an oversight. The grammar begins with a brief description of the definite article, which leads into a detailed discussion of consonant mutations. Following this is a description of the ways of forming plural nouns and adjectives, and a brief discussion of the syntax of noun phrases. The document ends, incomplete, after a final section on the comparison of adjectives.

The grammar of the noun shows a significant development from the conception in the grammar accompanying the Gnomish Lexicon, with the incorporation of the morphological device of vowel mutation as one of the methods of marking the plural. The present grammar appears to be among the earliest of the documents in the bundle, since in its original layer it still lacks certain features of the language which do appear in some of the associated vocabulary lists, including the shift of Eldarin *q* to *p*, and the vowel mutation of *o* to *y* in plurals.

The two handwritten pages of verb conjugations are closely related. Everything on page 18 was rejected, with three heavy lines in blue crayon criss-crossing the whole text; and page 20 includes a later version of the same paradigms. This is shown by revisions to entries made on the former page before it was rejected (e.g., *mada* >> *mâd*, *mainthim* >> *manthim*), the revised forms being the ones that appear on the subsequent page; and by certain revisions on this latter page (e.g., *glathrain* >> *glathror*), where the unrevised form is the one appearing on the rejected page.

The parts of these paradigms that are repeated are all arranged in two columns, each including ten to twelve inflected forms of the verb. The two columns appear to correspond to what are identified as present and preterite tense in the Gnomish Lexicon, where the latter is formed in various ways, but always with a stem that ends in *-i*. A stem *glathrathi-* apparently underlies the forms in the second column of the conjugation of the verb *glathra* 'to polish' (*glathrathin*, etc.) and this formation, using a suffix *-thi*, is seen for example in GL *turthi*, pret. of *tur-* 'can, have power to'. The relation between *mad-* ('to eat') and *manthi-* in the second conjugation (*manthin*, etc.) is exactly parallel to GL *cwed-* 'say, tell', pret. *cwenithi*. These preterite stems have a nasal infix after the root vowel, which preserved the following consonant from the normal intervocalic voicing that is seen in the present tense stem.

The grammar of the verb as developed in these fragments also incorporates the device of vowel mutation. This is seen in verb forms like *maint*, the third person singular past tense form of *mad-* 'eat'. There were substantial elaborations of the verb conjugation in the course of composing these notes. The final typescript version of the verb paradigms, although it does not include first and second person forms, does differentiate verbal forms in masculine and feminine gender, indicative and subjunctive mood, and in the present, past, and aorist tenses.

Lam na·NGoluith

The definite article (sparingly used and never generically) is:

i sg. causing soft mutation of initial consonant

i(n) pl. causing nasal mutation of initial consonant.

Mutations. See the sound laws in Appendix, which these on whole reflect accurately.¹ 3 kinds: (a) soft, (b) hard, (c) nasal. (a) is due to a closely connected word ending in a vowel: the consonant then assumes the form it should have medially; (b) to gemination of an original initial consonant due to precedence of a closely connected word ending in a stop; (c) nasal due to preceding nasal.

Words beginning with:	may mutate (a)	(b)	(c)
b	bh (v)	b	m
(1) as <i>bad</i> , <i>way</i> ²	<i>i-bhad</i>	<i>i-badui</i> (dual)	<i>i-maid</i>
or (2) due to words with initial mb : ³			
<i>bâr</i> , house	<i>i-mâr</i>	b	<i>i-mair</i>
<i>barth</i> , world	<i>i-marth</i>		<i>i-mairth</i> (<i>marthor</i>)
Similarly,			
d to either	dh (ð)	d	n
or	n	d	n
g to either	--	g	ng
or	ng	g	ng
g w to either	w	g w	ng w
or	ng w	g w	ng w
In addition,			
di may mutate if from i -	i	i	ni
so archaically g w from w -	w	w not -g w	ng w
but di , g w usually appear for (b), as:			
<i>duilin</i> , a swallow ⁴	<i>i-dhuilin</i>	<i>no-duilen</i> , to a swallow	pl. <i>i-nuiliniath</i>
<i>dôr</i> , land, country	<i>i-nôr</i>	<i>o-dôr</i>	<i>i-nuir</i>
<i>diant</i> , most ⁵	<i>i-iant</i>	<i>o-diant</i>	<i>i-niant</i>
<i>gail</i> , sign ⁶	<i>i-ail</i>	<i>o-gail</i>	<i>i-ngailiath</i>
<i>glam</i> , hatred ⁷	<i>i-nglam</i>	<i>o-glam</i>	<i>i-nglaimiath</i>
<i>i-nglam</i> is probably not historical, but developed to distinguish from <i>i-lam</i> , tongue.			
<i>goloth</i> , gnome ⁸	<i>i-ngoloth</i>	<i>o-goloth</i>	<i>i-ngoluith</i> , <i>i-ngolthor</i>
<i>gwath</i> , bark ⁹	<i>i-wath</i>	<i>o-gwath</i> (<i>o-wath</i>)	<i>i-ngwathir</i>

¹ There is no appendix on sound laws, although the next conceptual phase of the grammar of Noldorin written in the 1930's would begin with a comprehensive treatment of the historical phonology of the language.

² This example was first given as "*bâr*, house" with *i-bhar* in column (a) and "*i-mair*, the houses" in column (c). These were changed, presumably when *bâr* was given under item (2), to "*bad*, place", *i-bhad*, and "*i-maid*, the places". Subsequently the gloss was changed to "way", the dual form was added in red pencil, and the plural gloss was deleted.

³ Item (2) originally read "due to words with initial *ngw*, *mb*, &c."

⁴ These forms were originally given as *duilen*, *i-dhuilen*, and *i-nuilent*. The plural was replaced by *i-nuilenin* and then *i-nuilin*, before the final change to *i-nuiliniath*. The form in column (b) was added later and the gloss written in pencil.

⁵ The form *i-iant* immediately replaced *i-dhiant*. In column (b) the form *o(d)* was rejected before being completed.

⁶ This was initially glossed as "life". The plural form was first written as *i-ngailith*.

⁷ The plural form was originally *i-nglamath*, replaced by *i-nglaim*, and then *i-nglaimiath*.

	(a)	(b)	(c)
p	b	f ¹⁰	f , archaic mf
t	d	th	th , [archaic] nth
c	g	ch	ch , [archaic] nch
cw	gw	chw	chw , [archaic] nchw
n, m, l, r, s not affected.			
Before h [the] n of plural is omitted, but archaically nh , a voiceless n , spoke, as:			
<i>hîr</i> , lord ¹¹	<i>ihir</i>		pl. <i>i·nhiriant</i> , <i>i·hiriant</i>
<i>puig</i> , clean ¹²	<i>i·buig</i>	<i>ophuig</i>	<i>i·fui gin</i> , <i>i·mfui gin</i>
<i>tî</i> , line	<i>i·dî</i>	<i>o·thî</i>	<i>i·thiath</i> , <i>i·nthiath</i>
<i>câ</i> , top ¹³	<i>i·cha</i>	<i>o·cha</i>	<i>i·chain</i>
<i>cwant</i> , fear ¹⁴	<i>i·gwant</i>	<i>o·chwant</i>	<i>i·chwaint</i>

Plurals are formed: (1) by mutation. Chiefly common monosyllabic nouns—but also not infrequent in dissyllabic adjectives—and in nouns and adjectives of certain specified classes, e.g. comparative *-iad* pl. *-iaid*. Mutations are really epentheses of **ɿ** from older **ī** < **ī**, **ai**, **oi**, &c.; **i** and a diphthong, either from **ū**, **ī**, old diphthongs, or **ɿ** or **ɿ** epenthesis, are unaffected and therefore words with **i**, &c., as vowel of [the] last syllable are either (rarely) unchanged in plural or adopt one of the suffixes (below).¹⁵

(1) **e** (from **ě**) mutates to **ei** which unaccented > **i**.¹⁶

⁸ The first four forms were changed from *golt*, *i·ngolt*, *o·golt*, and *i·nguilt*.

⁹ This gloss was changed from “field”. The plural form replaced *i·ngwaith*.

¹⁰ In column (b) the original entries **p**, **t**, **c**, and **cw** were deleted with a single stroke and replaced by **f**, **th**, **ch**, and **chw**.

¹¹ The plural forms were changed from *i·nhiriath*, *i·hiriath*.

¹² The item in column (b) was altered from *o·fuig* (*ophuig*). For the use here of *ph*, compare *The Lord of the Rings*, Appendix E I, where “PH” is said to have “the same sound as *f*,” and one of its uses is “in the middle of a few words where it represents a long *ff* (from *pp*) as in *Ephel* ‘outer fence’.”

¹³ This example replaced *corin* ‘enclosure’, *i·gorin*, *o·chorin*, *i·choriniath*. We might expect (a) *i·gâ*, and similarly (b) *o·châ*.

¹⁴ This example replaced *cwent*, *i·gwent*, *o·chwent*, *i·chwaint*, unglossed but probably the same as GL *cwent* ‘a tale, a saying’. The form *o·chwant* was first written *o·chwaint*, but the *i* apparently later struck through. In what seems to be a very late change to the manuscript, the initial consonant clusters in the forms of this example were replaced in pencil, indicating a revision to *pant* ‘fear’, *i·bant*, *o·fant*, *i·faint*. This presumably reflects a change in the conception of the underlying historical phonology whereby primitive **kw* shifts to *p* in Noldorin (while remaining a labiovelar *q* in Qenya). This change was carried out systematically in the Early Noldorin Wordlists, so that words first conceived of in GL as beginning with *cw* appear there with initial *p*, e.g. ENW *peth* ‘word’ corresponding to GL *cweth*.

¹⁵ This sentence originally began: “**i** is unaffected and therefore words with **i** as vowel of last syll. are ...” It appears from the arrangement of the text that the additions were made before the sentence was completed. The meaning is that neither the vowel *i*, nor certain diphthongs, were affected by the phonetic process that led to the plural mutation, and therefore nouns whose last syllable contained the vowel *i*, or one of these diphthongs, formed their plurals in other ways. The symbol **ɿ** is used to indicate a semivocalic or glide pronunciation of the vowel *i*. The term *epenthesis* refers to the historical shift of a semivowel from a position after a consonant to one preceding it, or by extension to the insertion of any sound in a position where it did not formerly occur. Tolkien’s application of the glide diacritic to the letter *k* is unusual, but apparently refers to the spirant **χ** or **ch**, where it developed from *k* in combination with another consonant, and by way of a further shift to **ɿ** yielded a diphthong, as in GL *aith* ‘thorn’ < *eχta-*, or *caithl* ‘source, fount’ < *kekt(e)l̥*.

¹⁶ This item was initially “(1) **e** (from **ě** or **ei**) mutates to **ai**.” This was altered to “(1) **e** (from **ě** or **e** + nasal) mutates to **ei** which in accented syllables > **ai**; unaccented > **i**.” Later **ai** was changed to **ɿai**; and then the whole

(2) **o** (from **ō** or **ū**) mutates to **ui**, **u** [unaccented occasionally > **wi**].¹⁷

(3) **a** (from **a**) mutates to **ai**.

(4) **u** (from **ō**+nasal, **ū**) mutates to **ui**.¹⁸

These mutations do not affect original long vowels and diphthongs, hence **au** < **ā**, **ū** < **ō** remain unchanged.¹⁹ **e** > **i** before remaining **i**, **a** > **e** before remaining **i**, as *gwannen*, *gwennin*, *beleg*, *bilig*.²⁰ Nor is any vowel except **e** / **a** affected by internal **i** < **i**, **ɿ**, as in *goriad* (pl. *goriaid*), greater.²¹ Examples of **o** > **u** before **i** / **ɿ** are probably only apparent, as *tonn* (*tond*) pl. *tunnin*, where **Q**. shows *tunda*, hole.²²

Note where **e** is from **i** by a-mutation, before an original plural ending the original **i** reappeared, and so we get an apparent mutation **e** > **i**.

Examples:

hen(n), eye (**Q** *sinda*)

gweg man

gwag, **gog**, crooked

môr, good

bar, house

nûd, wet²⁶

lung, heavy

mailt, a path

pl. **hinn** (dual **him**)²³

pl. **gwiaig**, men [**gwiaith**, people]²⁴

gwaig²⁵

pl. **môr(in)** [*māra*]

bair

pl. **nûdir**, **Q** *nōtē-*

pl. **luing**

mailthir, pl.²⁷

line was simplified to the version given above. At some point an alternative vowel, perhaps **ȳ**, was written below the **ē**, and later heavily deleted.

¹⁷ This item originally consisted of two parts: “(2) a. **o** (from **ō** or **ou**) mutates to **ui**. b. **o** (from **ā**) mutates to **ai**.” The second part and the item letters were struck through, probably at the same time that a note was added to the right: “Long vowels *not* mutated.” Since this fact is elaborated in the immediately following paragraph, this change must have been made during the initial composition. The vowel **ū** was added below **ō** and **ou** deleted. Tolkien altered **ui** to **uai**, and added **u** as an alternative with a further explanation in brackets. He subsequently changed **uai** back to **ui**.

¹⁸ This was originally: “(4) **u** (from **ō** or **ū**) mutates to **ui**.”

¹⁹ The phonetic changes originally given here were “**ē** < **eɿ**, **ō** < **ou**”. After these the phrase “and **ai** < **ī**, **au** < **ū**, etc.” was added and later struck through.

²⁰ The statement of these secondary mutations was added as a parallel to the original version of this note: “These mutations also take place before **ɿ** where such remains—but not as *goriad*.” Consideration of the counterexample seems to have led Tolkien to revise this to: “These mutations do not take place before **ɿ** where such remains—as *goriad*.” He then deleted the sentence and began a new version of the paragraph, though allowing the parallel examples to stand. Tolkien actually wrote “**a** > **e** before remaining **e**” but the example of *gwannen*, *gwennin* shows that this was a slip.

²¹ The discussion of plurals formed by mutation originally ended here, with a following paragraph saying only: “(2) by endings.” This was to correlate with the statement above that “Plurals are formed: (1) by mutation.” The examples that followed included plurals of both types: *hinn*, *gwaig*, *guig*, *bair* and *luing*, formed by mutation; and *môr(in)*, *nûdir* and *mailthir*, formed by endings. Later Tolkien deleted the mention of plural endings here and inserted a longer discussion to follow this list of examples.

²² This note appears in the left hand margin. At the end of the note is a queried form, very lightly written and difficult to read, apparently “*tuind* ?” This could be an archaic plural form of *tonn* (*tond*). Another possible reading is “*tumd* ?”, perhaps to be connected with *tumla* ‘dig a hole, excavate’ in an early layer of GL.

²³ The dual **him** replaced **henu**.

²⁴ The first **i** in both of these plural forms was added afterwards.

²⁵ The alternative singular **gwag** was added later. The plural **gwaig** replaced **guig**.

²⁶ This gloss replaced “back”.

[Note] adjectives in **-en**, pl. **-in**:

gonn, stone

guinn, stones

gonnen, of stone

pl. **gonnin**.²⁸

Plurals (2) by endings. Of which:

(a) **-th(t)**, **-ith** especially stems in **i** or **ɪ** diphthongs,

* **-ath**, **-ɪath** very common and accompanied with mutation²⁹

(b) **-lin(t)** (collective) or **-lith**, **-rim**, & persons **-hoth**³⁰

(c) **-ant**, **-anthin** only in names of living things

* (d) **-in**

(e) **-ir**, **-thir**, **-thor** [endings in **-r** only to persons]

(f) **-or** only in a few names of families, persons, tribes, &c., where it is dist[inct] from mutated plurals by referring only to whole groups, as *golt*, gnome, *I-ngolthor*, the (race of) Gnomes, *i-nguailt*, the (particular) gnomes (recently mentioned)³¹

(g) occasionally in **-t**.

Thus:

gail, sign, token heavenly body [especially in *telingail* = sign of heaven]

pl. **gailiath** or **gailir** [especially = star, *delingailir*]³²

côm, sickness

comath

nen, stream (*ninda*)³³

nin or **nenin**³⁴

lim, water

limin

gwab, garment

gwablith, clothes

gorod, cave

gorodrim, vaults³⁵

tail, foot

tailt, feet

uin, woman³⁶

uint, **uinir**

gorod, chief, lord, master, etc.

gorodant (not *uid*, for *ōd* < *ār*)

gladwen, radiance

gladwenin, **-winiath**.³⁷

²⁷ This was originally the last example given, and was followed by the discussion of plural adjectives. The next example was added at the top of the inserted page with the following discussion of plural (and singular) endings.

²⁸ The examples **gonn** 'stone' and **gonnen** 'of stone' were written together on the same line, the first line of the inserted page. See the previous footnote. Tolkien later replaced the plural form **guinn** by **guainn**, but immediately deleted the replacement. The phrase regarding adjectival endings was written at the very top of the page and the reading of the first word is uncertain; it might be "Now" or "New" rather than "Note".

²⁹ This clause was apparently written as a general statement, and then identified as item "(a)" when the other plural endings were listed. The asterisks, here before **-ath** and below before item (d), may indicate the most common plural endings.

³⁰ Originally **-hoth**, **-rim** were added above **-lith** and then deleted, after which **-rim** was added following **-lith**, and finally the phrase "& persons **-hoth**" added above this.

³¹ The form *i-nguailt* was altered from *i-nguilt*.

³² The singular *delingail* was altered in pencil to *telingail*. The plural *delingailir* was left unchanged, probably an oversight.

³³ The form *ninda* was added in the left margin, probably indicating the underlying primitive form.

³⁴ The alternative plural **nenin** replaced **ninith**.

³⁵ This item appears in the right margin, preceded by the form **rim**. Cf. the changes to item (b) above.

³⁶ This item immediately replaced "**nain**, woman", for which a plural form was never given. Written in the margin to the left of this is . This word is written in a variety of an early tengwar-type script called Valmaric, identical to that used in the caption to the "Lunar Landscape" illustration in *Roverandom* (facing p. 42), dated 1925. The reading is *tilt*, which is presumably a misspelling of *tailt* 'feet' from the line above. The word has been smeared in the manuscript.

Singulars can be formed from collectives or collective plurals with: **-ig, -l, -as; il, el, iel, fem.; on, ion, og**;³⁸ as:

gwiaith, people, men

gwaithos, a person, human (not specifically m. or f.)³⁹

limig, drop of water.

Some words only exist in plural form:

panthig, a coin

pant, money.

Adjectives form the plural. But if not with mutation they are not infrequently unchanged and rarely employ any other suffix than **-ir**.⁴⁰

môr, good

puig, clean

dolch, thick, stout

tanc, firm

pl. **môr(ir)**

pl. **puigir**

pl. **duailch**⁴¹

pl. **tainc**, etc.

Adjectives follow the noun they qualify. The definite article precedes the noun.⁴² *i weg môr*, the good man. *weg i muint* would be 'Man (generic) is the best thing'.⁴³ Nothing must separate noun and adjective, hence such words as "very" follow the adjective. *i weg mor agos*, the very good man.⁴⁴

Adjectives preceded by a singular noun receive soft mutation, in the plural by the nasal mutation (spread from the mutated plurals, aided by nasal mutation of plural nouns after [the] article) but traces of old spirantal mutation (giving voiced and voiceless spirants) are seen archaically after **-ir, -or**, and of hard mutation after **(a)th, ant, lint, lith, -t**.

i-mab buig, the clean hand

i-weg dholch, the stout man

i-maib fuig(ir), the clean hands

i-ngwaig nuilch, but *gwaith duailch*.⁴⁵

³⁷ The alternative plural **-winiath** was changed from **-weniath**.

³⁸ The singular endings were first given as **-ig, -l, -il, -os**. Later the third of these was deleted, **-os** changed to **-as**, and four forms were added: "**il, iel, fem., on, ion, mas**." Finally the feminine forms were altered to **il, el, iel**; the identification of the next two forms as "mas[culine]" was deleted; and the form **og** was added to the end of the list.

³⁹ The collective form **gwiaith** was changed from **gwaith** by inserting an **i**. The singular **gwaithos** was changed from **gwaithl**, presumably before the ending **-os** was altered to **-as** in the preceding list.

⁴⁰ The ending **-ir** was changed from **-in**.

⁴¹ The plural form **duailch** was changed from **duilch** by inserting an **a**.

⁴² Struck through at this point: "unless the adjective is compared or qualified by an adverb, when the noun is first and the article precedes adjective and qualification." See the next footnote.

⁴³ This phrase was originally glossed as "the best man".

⁴⁴ The form *agos* in this example was changed from *agas*.

⁴⁵ The phrase *i-ngwaig nuilch* replaced *i-ngweg nolch*, and *gwaith duailch* was altered from *i-ngwaith duilch*.

	Comparative ending -iad	Superlative -iant
dolch , stout	duailchiad , stouter ⁴⁶ doelchiad , delchiad	duailchiant , stoutest

Irregular are a few that (1) employ different stem in some parts, (2) employ same stem but without adjective suffix [that] appears in the positive—this not infrequently, (3) in which older com[parative] takes place—the suffix here often appears rather to have been **īd**, **īnt**; this is frequently combined with (2).

beleg , great, large	(2) beliad	beliant ⁴⁷
	(1) goriad	goriant
	Cf. <i>gorod</i> , size, might. Also as superlative	
odog , large in quantity	(1) diad	belegariant
much, abundant	lai(a)d	diant
		lai(a)nt
feg , bad	(2) fiad	fiant
	(1) (3) suid	suint
môr , good	(2) (3) moi(a)d , moead	moi(a)nt ⁴⁸
ligen , small	miad , smaller	miant
mig , tidig , migligen	[miad	miant] ⁴⁹
little (of amount)	migiad	migiant
	hî	hint .

Adjectives in -(o)r, -(o)l, -g often drop this ending.⁵⁰ Cf. *môr* [Q *mā-ra*, *maite*, *meante*].

gagl , foolish	gaigliad or gaigiad , etc.	
cadog ⁵¹	cadaiad	cadaiant .

ℳ

⁴⁶ The forms **duailchiad** and **duailchiant** were changed from **duilchiad** and **duilchiant**. The alternative comparative forms probably represent historical variants due to an internal phonetic change within Noldorin, i.e. **u(a)i** > **oe** > **e**.

⁴⁷ The forms **beliad** and **beliant** were originally **bailiad** and **bailiant**.

⁴⁸ The forms **moi(a)d** and **moi(a)nt** (possibly to be read **mai(a)d** and **mai(a)nt**) were changed from **mui(a)d** and **mui(a)nt**. The alternative comparative form **moead** was a later addition.

⁴⁹ The brackets here around **miad** and **miant** seem to indicate that the forms belong etymologically with **mig** 'little' although they are used as the comparative and superlative of **ligen** 'small'.

⁵⁰ The ending -(o)l was added later to this list.

⁵¹ The form **cadog** was changed from **cadeg**.

[Rejected Sketch of Verbs]

glathra, to polish.*glaid*, bright (*glaid*) *glaidiad* [brighter], *glaidiant* [brightest].⁵²**glathros**, to polish, polishing**glathrol**, polishing (present participle)**glathrain**, polished (past participle)**glathra****glathron****glathrum****glathrui****glathru**.⁵³*glathrog*, polisher, *aweg**glathraith* (feminine), *-uin*.

[Present tense]

[Past tense]

glathron [1st singular]**glathrathin**⁵⁴**glathrau**, -o [2nd singular]**glathraitho** **glathraf** -athio, -aithio⁵⁵**glathra** [3rd singular]**glathraith**⁵⁶**glathrum** [1st pl. exclusive]**glathrathim****glathranc**⁵⁷ [1st pl. inclusive]**glathrathinc****glathrast** [2nd plural]**glathrathist**⁵⁸**glathrain** (impersonal)**glathrathin****glathror** (personal)[**glathrath**]ir.⁵⁹**glathrad**, infinitive**glathraithiad**⁶⁰**glathros**, n.{**glathraith**}⁶¹**glathrol****glathrathil**{**glathru**}⁶²{**glathraithon**}⁶³ **glathradwed**⁶⁴**glathrion** (-aion †)**glathraithion** (-athion, -aithon)⁶⁵

⁵² The first occurrence of *glaid* was altered from *glad*, and the diphthong *ai* was underlined twice. Cf. *gladwen* 'radiance' in the grammar. Presumably these words are cognate with the verb *glathra*. GL *glass* 'brilliance, clarity', *glathrin* 'brilliant, lucent', and *glaim* 'serene, clear, fair' are all related to QL root KALA 'shine golden'.

⁵³ Four of these five unglossed forms are repeated below; **glathrum** was added later and underlined.

⁵⁴ Starting with **glathron**, **glathrathin** the paradigm is divided into two columns, and comparison to verbs cited in GL shows these must be present tense and past tense (preterite). The first seven lines apparently constitute a conjugation in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person singular, 1st person plural exclusive and inclusive, and 2nd person plural. GL has pronominal subjects indicated by a prefix to the verb, e.g. *en nin-ista mai* 'I am well aware of that' (s.v. *ista* 'know, am aware'). QL has 1st person singular verb forms ending in *-n*, e.g. *aqin* 'I seize in my hand', *elin* 'I drive'.

⁵⁵ The form **glathraitho** was altered from **glathratho**. The forms to the right are probably variants: **glathraf** of **glathrau**; [**glathr**]athio and [**glathr**]aithio of **glathraitho**. GL has a 2nd person singular root *fi*.

⁵⁶ The form **glathraith** replaced **glathrath**. GL gives a 3rd person preterite form *iltathi* in the sentence, *on iltathi nin pieg* (*'he stuck a pin in me'), under the entry *ilta* 'to stick in, prod, prick'.

⁵⁷ The forms **glathrum** and **glathranc** are connected by a brace. Compare GL *um*, *umin* 'we' and *unc* 'ourselves'. That the endings *-(u)m* and *-nc* are exclusive and inclusive is not indicated, but in the next conceptual phase of Noldorin (from the 1930s) the 1st person plural exclusive is marked by final *-m* and the inclusive by *-ch*.

⁵⁸ With the ending of **glathrast** and **glathrathist** compare GL *ost* 'yourselves' and *oth*, *os* 'ye'.

⁵⁹ The entries in the second column are more spread out than those in the first, and eventually misaligned so that **glathrathist** is to the right of **glathrain**. Tolkien adjusted this by combining the next two items as **glathrathin**, *-ir*. Note the allusion in GG to the "existence in G[nomish] of an *-r* plural sign in verbs" (p. 10).

⁶⁰ The form **glathraithiad** was altered from **glathrathiad**.

⁶¹ This form was struck through, perhaps at the same time that **glathrath** was changed to **glathraith** (note 56).

⁶² The form **glathru** was underlined, then struck through; and **glathrion**, also underlined, may have replaced it.

⁶³ The final *n* of this form actually looks more like a *u*. The *o* is written heavily over another letter, so perhaps the original reading was **glathraithau** or **glathraithu**. The form was subsequently struck through.

⁶⁴ The form **glathradwed** is underlined, and may have been a variant of (or replacement for) **glathru**.

[**mad-**, to eat.]⁶⁶

[Present tense]

madon [1st singular]
mado [2nd singular]
mâd⁶⁸ [3rd singular]
madum [1st pl. exclusive]
madanc [1st pl. inclusive]
madast [2nd plural]
madin⁷¹ [3rd pl. impersonal]
mador or **-ir** [3rd pl. personal]

maded [infinitive]
madeg
madol
maidion⁷³

[Past tense]

manthin⁶⁷
mainth(i)o
maint⁶⁹
manthim⁷⁰
manthinc
manthist
manthin
[manth]ir

manthiad⁷²

manthil
manthion.⁷⁴

⁶⁵ The forms "**glathrion**, **-raion** †" were originally written in the second column, then struck through and rewritten in the first. The form **glathraithoion** (with variant endings) was then written below in the second column. The form **glathrion** is underlined in both positions, as is the form **glathraithion**.

⁶⁶ Cf. GL *mad-* (*manti*) 'eat'.

⁶⁷ The preterite stem is *manti* in GL, but the revision of *-nt-* to *-nth-* in other forms (*cwenti* >> *cwenithi*, *donti* >> *donthi*, etc.) suggests that this change was intended to be made throughout GL though never completely executed. The combination *nt* was regularly retained only where it occurs at the end of a Gnomish word, as in *cwent* 'a tale' or *dont* 'a fall'. The form **eden** appears to the right of **manthin**, but was struck through.

⁶⁸ The form **mâd** was altered from **mada**, and underlined.

⁶⁹ The 3rd person singular preterite **maint** shows a vowel shift, comparable to that seen in the plural form of such nouns as *bâr*, pl. *bair*, and probably due to similar causes, i.e. epenthesis of *ɹ* resulting from reduction and loss of the vowel or vowels that yielded the stem-vowel *i* in the other preterite forms. Other examples occur in the contemporary word-lists: *ped* 'says', pa.t. *pint*; or *tangod* 'to fix', pa.t. *tengaint*. The form **maint** is also written at the very top of the page.

⁷⁰ The forms **manthim**, **manthinc**, **manthist**, and **manthin** were altered from **mainthim**, **mainthinc**, **mainthist**, and **mainthin**, respectively. These changes bring the two past-tense conjugations into accord, insofar as which forms have the diphthong *ai* in their stem. The diphthong apparently results when the stem-final *i* is completely lost (**glathraith**, **maint**) or is followed by another vowel and optionally lost (**glathraith(i)o**, **mainth(i)o**). Where the *i* was retained it could lead to analogical absence of the diphthong, and hence such variants as **glathraithion**, **glathrathion**.

⁷¹ The form **madin** was underlined.

⁷² The forms **manthiad**, **manthil**, and **manthion** were altered from **mainthiad**, **mainthil**, and **mainthion**, respectively. The form **mainthiad** had been altered from original **maithiad**, which was probably a slip.

⁷³ The form **maidion** appears to have been altered from **madion**.

⁷⁴ The seven forms at the end of this paradigm are written horizontally, on two lines at the bottom of the page. The endings **-d**, **-l**, and **-ion** in these forms match those in the corresponding positions in the preceding paradigm, if we ignore the forms that were deleted. Only the verbal nouns **glathros** and **madeg** appear to be derived using entirely distinct suffixes.

[The following sentences appear on the page with the rejected paradigms given above.]

tha
i·'lathros
an i bailchir
beleg
{thain}⁷⁵

{on gós i·bhelon ar cranthi gwaist
'worin o nomad othra}⁷⁶

au sóg madol.⁷⁷

manthil sóg odog.

Manthil sóg odog
en maint os eneg bhair.⁷⁸



⁷⁵ This sentence is written in the left margin. Immediately above are the forms *glathra* and *glathrion*, and above these the names *Micklegarth*, *Miklagarði*, *Miklagarðr*, and *Garðskonungr*. All are written in a medieval style of script, and the sound *th* at each of its five occurrences in the Noldorin is represented by the letter *t* with a dot above it in the manner of Irish orthography. The third name-form probably represents *Miklagarðr*, the Old Norse name for Constantinople, literally 'Great-enclosure'. *Miklagarði* is the accusative form of the name, and *Micklegarth* an English rendering of it. *Garðskonungr* is the Old Norse term for the Byzantine Emperor. For the association of Noldorin *beleg* with English *mickle*, cf. *Micelburg*, the Old English rendering of *Belegost* (IV 210). Tolkien originally began to write **thain** (or something similar) before **beleg**, then wrote it after, and finally struck it through without replacement. Perhaps the phrase **bailchir beleg thain** was a first stab at translating 'Emperor of Micklegarth'. But this does not seem to fit with **i·'lathros**, which presumably contains the soft-mutation form of *glathros* 'to polish, polishing' and means *'the polishing'.

⁷⁶ There is a second version of this sentence, also deleted, which differs only in the spellings **goos i·'velon** for **gós i·bhelon**. This version is also divided into two lines, but breaking after **cranthi**, which shows that we have one sentence here, rather than two. In the earlier version a part of a letter was deleted following **gwaist**, probably the top of a *g*. Apparently Tolkien started to write **gworin**, and then realized (or decided) that the soft-mutation form was required. GL has *on* 'he', and with **i·bhelon** we can compare GL *belon* 'sail'. In connection with **cranthi**, the forms *caron*, {*cûr*}, *côr*, {*câm*}, and "*crantha*, *côr* or (*cranthu*)" appear in isolation higher on the page. GL has the verbs *cartha*- 'make, finish', pret. *côri*, and *cranta*- 'finish, achieve, complete', and the adjective *câm* 'done, finished'. The accompanying wordlists have an entry *gwaist* 'is aware, recognises', and with **'worin** we might compare GL *gôr*, *gwari* 'each, all, every'. The form *othra* is probably the genitive of *oth* 'ye', and *nomad* might be the infinitive of GL *num*- 'sink'. If these comparisons are all valid, **cranthi gwaist 'worin o nomad othra** would mean something like *'he made everyone aware of your sinking'.

⁷⁷ The sentence, **au sôg madol**, has an earlier deleted version, **madol û sog**. GL has *sog*- 'drink', so this is probably intended to mean *'he did not drink (while) eating'.

⁷⁸ What may be a deleted variant of the end of the longer of these sentences, **i {??} maïen maded**, appears lower on the page; and above are the isolated forms {*limel*, *leme*} and *eneg*, of which *leme* and *eneg* are underlined. These may be workings on 'five' and 'six'. **Manthil sóg odog** apparently means something like *'having eaten he drinks a lot'. GL has *en* 'that by you, that already mentioned (by you), that past'; while **bhair** is the soft-mutation form of *bair* 'houses'. It looks like the second clause of the sentence might mean *'then he ate around six houses', but if that is the correct interpretation it must have been intended humorously.

[Retained Sketch of Verbs]

	[Present tense]	[Past tense]	
[1st singular]	glathron	glathrathin	
[2nd singular]	glathrob	glathrathib ⁷⁹	
[3rd singular]	glathra	glathraith	
[1st pl. exclusive]	glathrum	glathrathim	
[1st pl. inclusive]	glathranc	glathrathinc ⁸⁰	
[2nd plural]	glathrast	glathrathist	
[3rd plural]	glathror	glathrathir ⁸¹	
participle active	glathrol	glathrathil (-aithiol) ⁸²	
[participle] passive	glathrog	glathraithiog (-athig) ⁸³	aorist aglathra ⁸⁴
infinitive	glathrod	(glathraithiad).	
[1st singular]	madon ⁸⁵	manthin	(gi) mennin ⁸⁶
[2nd singular]	medib	manthib	mennib
[3rd singular]	mâd	maint	maint
[1st pl. exclusive]	madum	manthim ⁸⁷	mennim
[1st pl. inclusive]	medinc	[manth]inc	menninc
[2nd plural]	medist	[manth]ist	mennist
[3rd plural]	mador	[manth]ir	mennir
[participle active]	madol	manthil (mainthiol)	mennil, menni(o)
infinitive, &c.	madwi	(manthiad)	menniad
[participle passive]	madog	manthig (mainthiog)	mennig
	mant ⁸⁸		

⁷⁹ The first four forms of this paradigm are alterations of **glathrog**, **glathrathig**, **glathror** and **glathrathir**, all apparently 3rd person forms. With **glathrog** (for example) compare *glathrog* ‘polisher’ in the rejected sketch and the present indicative singular masculine *tangàdog* in the later typed paradigms. Tolkien changed his mind and decided to lay out the 1st and 2nd person forms again, perhaps because of the new endings for the 2nd singular. Note that the **-b** characterizing this person retained the labial character of the endings *-(a)u* and *-f* in the rejected sketch. In the later conceptual phase of Noldorin (from the 1930s) the 2nd person singular is marked by final *-d*.

⁸⁰ The forms **glathrum** and **glathranc** are connected by a brace; as are **glathrathim** and **glathrathinc**.

⁸¹ The forms **glathror** and **glathrathir** were altered from **glathrain** and **glathrathin**, perhaps to eliminate the synonymy with the first person past tense form.

⁸² The label at the left was actually written as “pres. p. act.” and clearly applied only to the form in the first column. The forms in the second column presumably represent the past participle active (i.e. ‘having polished’).

⁸³ The forms **glathrog** and **glathraithiog** were originally **glathror** and **glathraithior**. The forms were struck through, whether before or after they were altered is uncertain, but probably in connection with the change of 3rd plural **glathrain** to **glathror**. A check mark next to each form apparently indicates their reinstatement. The alternative ending **-athig** was altered from **-aithig**.

⁸⁴ The reason for placing this form here is uncertain, but it may relate to the third column added to the paradigm of *mad-*, beginning with the form **(gi) mennin**, which is also positioned near the right edge of the page.

⁸⁵ The first eight forms in this column, starting with **madon**, are replacements written in a column lower down on the page. The original forms (three of which are unchanged) were **madon**, **madib**, **mâd**, **madu(l)m**, **madinc**, **madast (ist)**, **madir**, and **madol**. There is continuing hesitation over which vowels occur between root and pronominal suffix, probably reflecting the fact that the verb *mad-* (unlike *glathra-*) has no inherent stem-vowel. A mutation of the root-vowel **a > e** is also introduced where the following vowel is **i**.

⁸⁶ This column, although it does not align with the first two, is positioned below the aorist form **aglathra**. The forms **maint** and **mennir** appear in the later typed paradigm of *mad-*, labelled aorist indicative singular and plural.

⁸⁷ The form **manthim** was begun as **mai**, but the **i** was immediately changed to **n**.

⁸⁸ Although **mant** is in the present tense column, the typed paradigm has past participle passive **mant (madant)**.

	[Present tense]	[Past tense]	[Aorist tense]
[1st singular]	degion dagion , I kill ⁹⁰	dengin ⁸⁹	gindengin di·nengin ⁹¹
[2nd singular]	degib	dengib	
[3rd singular]	dâg	dainc ⁹²	
[1st pl. exclusive]	dagum	dengim	
[1st pl. inclusive]	degint	[deng]int	
[2nd plural]	degist	[deng]ist	
[3rd plural]	dagor ⁹³	[deng]ir	
[participle active]	dagol dunc ⁹⁴ dang.	[deng]il	

[There is a two-column list of final consonants in the upper right corner of the page.]

-g	-nc [<< -nn (?)]
-d	-nt
-b	-mp
-r	-f
-st	-th
-s	-l
-n	-m
-lt	-rth
-ch.	

᠃

⁸⁹ The form **dengin** was altered from **dengion**. The original ending is obscured by the correction, but corroborated by a preliminary form **dengion** written elsewhere on the page and later deleted. Other preliminary forms of the 1st singular past tense are **dechín** and **dachín**. The last was written to the right of **manthin**, and never explicitly rejected.

⁹⁰ The 1st singular present form was first written as **dagón**. This was altered to **dagion**, and then **degion** was added above.

⁹¹ That these forms represent the aorist of this verb is only indirectly suggested by the resemblance of their prefixes to that of the form (**gi**) **mennin** above. Tolkien wrote **gi·nengion** to the right of **dengion**, and then above this **gindengion**. Later these were altered to **di·nengin** and **gindengin**. To the left of **dagion** (<< **dagón**) is the form **di·nagon**, and below this **dindagon**. Both were allowed to stand but not changed when **dagón** was, suggesting they are preliminary forms of the aorist.

⁹² The form **dainc** is written three more times elsewhere on the page. Next to one of these a form **ding** (or possibly **duig**) was underlined and then later struck through.

⁹³ Near the top of the page is a form **degir**, which is probably a earlier version of 3rd plural present, with an ending comparable to **madir** (>> **mador**), and affection of the root vowel as in **degib**, **degint**, etc.

⁹⁴ The vowel in this form is unusual, but clearly written. To the left among several preliminary forms is **dangu**, itself heavily altered from what may be **dengwi**, presumably an infinitive form like **madwi**. As **dunc** is in the same relative position in the paradigm, it may represent a further development from **dangu**, perhaps with epenthesis of the **u** (or **u**).

Regular verbs.⁹⁵

Tanc, firm: **tangad-**, to make firm, fix. Infinitive **tangod**, fixing, to fix.

Present	indicative	sg.	tangad , masc. tangàdog , fem. tangàdas
		pl.	tangadar , masc. tengèdig , fem. tengèdais (èdis, èdiais) ⁹⁶
Past	indicative	sg.	tangàdui ; pl. tangàduir .
		pl.	tangàdath , masc. tangàdathog , fem. tangàdathas tengèdaith (*teng-, tangèdethir), masc. tangèdethig , fem. tangèdethais
Aorist	indicative	sg.	tangàdathai ; pl. tangàdathair .
		pl.	tengaint , masc. * tenge(i)nniog , fem. * tenge(i)nnias tengennir , masc. * tengennig , fem. * tengennis , -ais
Present	participle	sg.	tangannai ; pl. tangannair .
		pl.	tangadol ; past participle active * tangannel , pl. tengennil , Old No. tengénni ; ⁹⁷ present imperfect participle in past relation, tangàdathol .
Past	participle	sg.	tangant , pl. tengennin ; present participle passive, * tengedianw ⁹⁸ now used as variant of past participle passive with pl. tengediennin ; ⁹⁹ tangadren , or as if formed straight from the infinitive, tangodren , pl. in either case tengedrin = fixable, meet to be fixed.

Agent **tengedion**, pl. -**ionnin**.¹⁰⁰

Mad- to eat: infinitive **medi**.¹⁰¹

Present	indicative	sg.	mád , masc. madeg (madog), fem. mades (madas) ¹⁰²
		pl.	medir , -ig, -ais, -is, ON maid , medig ¹⁰³
Past	indicative	sg.	madui (ON maid); pl. maduir (ON medir).
		pl.	madath , m. madathog , f. madathas medaith (* medethir), m. medethig , f. medethais
Aorist	indicative	sg.	madathai . ¹⁰⁴
		pl.	maint , later medaint , m. * meinniog , medeinniog , f. meinnias , medeinnias mennir , later medennir , masc. * mennig , fem. * mennis , later * medennig , medennis , -iais, -ais
Present	participle	sg.	mannai (ON menni); pl. mannair (ON mennir), later madannai . ¹⁰⁵
		pl.	madol (ON madel , pl. medil); past participle active * mannel , pl. mennil , later madannel , pl. medennil ; present in past, madathol .

⁹⁵ Most of the forms of the verbs **tangad-** and **mad-** were typed. All of the accent marks in the typed section and the additional notes on the verbs **adag-**, **lub-**, and **gurdh-** are handwritten.

⁹⁶ The form **tengèdig** was altered as typed, probably from **tangèdig**. The feminine endings were added by hand.

⁹⁷ This item was changed from "past part. active ***tangennil**, -iol" and the Old Noldorin form **aded**, all by hand.

⁹⁸ This form was typed as ***tengedion**, altered by hand to ***tengediant**, then the last letter was changed to **w**.

⁹⁹ The form **tengediennin** was altered, possibly from **tengedionnin**.

¹⁰⁰ This last pair of forms was added by hand.

¹⁰¹ The form **medi** as originally typed has a fifth letter, perhaps **n** or **r**, which was heavily deleted by hand. A queried form **mawd** appears to the left. This might be connected with the present indicative singular forms immediately below.

¹⁰² The form **madas** was changed by hand from **mades**, the earlier version presumably a typographical error.

¹⁰³ The alternative (fem.) ending -is and the ON forms were added later by hand. Note that **maid** is homophonous with the ON subjunctive singular, and **medig** is the same as the (masc.) form implied by the ending -ig.

¹⁰⁴ This form **madathai** was added later by hand.

¹⁰⁵ The ON plural **mennir** was changed from **minnir**, and the "later" (singular) form **madannai** added by hand.

Past participle passive **mant** (**madant**), pl. **mennin** (**medennin**); **medianw**;¹⁰⁶ **madren**, pl. **medrin**, edible (also **madui**, **madwed**, **medwid**); **medianweb** = worthy of being [eaten].
Agent **medion**.

adag-, infinitive **adog**, **adob** (*a-tāqa*), build.

[Present	indicative	sg.]	adag , masc. adog , ádageb , ¹⁰⁷ f. adages
		[pl.]	edegir , [m.] edegig , [f.] edegais (is).
[Past	indicative	sg.]	adagath , &c.; [pl. m.] adegethig
		participle passive	adanc .
[Aorist	indicative	sg.]	edainc , [later] edegaint , [m.] edengiob . ¹⁰⁸

[The following notes were written hastily on the back of the typed sheet. Some of the readings are uncertain.]

lub-, wash. [Infinitive] **lhui**, to wash.¹⁰⁹

[Present	indicative	sg.]	lhú , [m.] *lhuveg (lhueg), [f.] lhufes (lhues) ¹¹⁰
		[pl.]	lhuir , [m.] lhuig , [f.] lhuis (lhuais) ¹¹¹
	subjunctive	[sg.]	lhui , [pl.] -r
[Past	indicative	sg.]	*lhovath , lhuath , etc. ¹¹²
		[pl. m.]	lhovnedethig . ¹¹³
[Aorist	indicative	sg.]	*lhíf , *lhîw , lhuaint .
[Present participle]			lhovol , lhuol ; [present in past] (*lhovathol) lhuathol . ¹¹⁴
[Past] participle passive			lhovn , lhuant , lhûn . ¹¹⁵ lhovnod , lhovneduith . ¹¹⁶

gurdh-, die.¹¹⁷

[Present	indicative	sg.]	gwardh , [m.] gwardheg ; [pl.] gwerdhir , [m.] gwerdhig . ¹¹⁸
[Past	indicative	sg.]	gwardhaf .
[Aorist	indicative	sg.]	gwriddh , [m.] gwriddheg ; gwerdh = died; gwredhaint . ¹¹⁹
[Present participle]			gwredhol . ¹²⁰

¹⁰⁶ The form **medianw** replaced the phrase "also **medion**". This change and the rest of the page are handwritten.

¹⁰⁷ These masculine forms were first given as "**adog**, **-b**", changed to "**adog**, **ádabeg**." Later the second form was altered to **ádageb**, and probably connected with this change is a note "**-b** after **g**" written above and to the right.

¹⁰⁸ The form **edegaint** was written below **edainc** and queried. The form **edengiob** was altered from **edengiog**.

¹⁰⁹ At the top of the page is the statement of a sound-change that accounts for some of the stem-variations in the conjugation of this verb: "**b** > **h**. **b** vanishes finally after **û** (often **ĩ**), medially between **u** - **i**, **u** - **u**."

¹¹⁰ There are two false starts on the form **lhuveg** (**lhy-** and **lhuf-**), both heavily deleted. So it seems likely that the contrasting medial consonant in the form **lhufes** is intentional. The alternative forms without medial consonant are probably due to analogy with the plural forms where the loss is in accord with the rule given above.

¹¹¹ The plural forms were originally written **lhyfir** (**lhuir**), **lhyfig**, **lhuig**. These were struck through (before a feminine form was provided) and replaced on the following line.

¹¹² The form **lovath** was changed from **lofath**.

¹¹³ The form **lovnedethig** was written below and to the left of **lhûn**. The ending suggests that it belongs here.

¹¹⁴ The form **lhovol** was changed from **lhofol**, and **lhovathol** from **lhofathol**.

¹¹⁵ The form **lhovn** was altered from **lhufn**, and **lhûn** was written below this, possibly before the change.

¹¹⁶ The endings of these forms do not correspond to any of the forms in the previous paradigms.

¹¹⁷ Various forms were written on the page between the conjugations of **lub-** and **gurdh-**: "**go-bab**, shake. **pap** = **Q qapa**. **go-nod**, count. **ped-**, say. {**uidhog**; **uidhanc**}." QL has **qapa** 'chaffer, bargain, swap, barter'.

¹¹⁸ The form **gwerdhig** was written to the right of **gwerdh**.

¹¹⁹ The form **gwriddh** was altered from **gwredh**; **gwer** was struck through before **gwerdh**; and **gredhaint** was written below **gwerdh**. There is another form below this, but damage to the page has obscured it.

¹²⁰ This form is at the bottom left edge of the page, which is folded and torn, so the reading is uncertain.

Noldorin Word-lists

In the bundle of papers that Tolkien labelled “Early Noldorin Fragments” (referred to below by the abbreviation *ENF*) the first 13 pages are typed sheets with additions and revisions in ink, mostly consisting of lists of words. The remaining 12 pages are all ink manuscript, comprising the Noldorin grammar and verb conjugations reproduced above, and the beginnings of an “Index of Names”. These documents belong to the period of the writing of the alliterative *Lay of the Children of Húrin*, while Tolkien was at Leeds. The typed pages are identical in form to those of the poem, and the names in the index are closely associated with it. The paper of the first 11 pages is extremely thin typing paper, while the rest of the pages are on paper of ordinary thickness, being candidates’ examination paper. All of the pages are bent, crumpled, or torn at the edges.

The word-list that appears to be the oldest (*ENF* 6) originally consisted of three typed columns, just over 100 entries. Most of these are the components of names that are used in the Lost Tales or the Lays. Thus *dór* ‘land’ and *lom* ‘shadow’ are listed together, suggestive of *Dor Lómin*; *ang* ‘iron’ and *Band* ‘Hell’ occur together, the components of *Angband*; and *taur* ‘forest’ occurs with *fuin* ‘night’, the elements in the name *Taurfuin* (later *Taur-na-Fuin*). Some entries, such as the pair *thalos* ‘valor’ and *thalion* ‘warrior, hero’, first appear on this list, and relate to names that emerged in the composition of the Lays, in this case *Thalion* ‘the Steadfast’, the epithet applied to both Húrin and Túrin. The list as originally typed includes the names *Bridhil* (Varda), and *Pethil*, *TainBethil* (Taniquetil), the latter showing a completely unique form of this name, though discernibly connected with *Tain-Gwethil* (III 49). The list was extensively revised in ink, with changes to the typed entries and an additional 50 hand-written entries, extending the list to a fourth column. The additions include the names *Turgon* = Turondo, *Belaurin* = Palúrien, *Ivon* = Yavanna, and *Glorund* = Laurundo.

Three columns of entries were compiled in pencil on the back of this page (*ENF* 7), about 70 entries. Almost all of the words in the pencil list come either from the Gnomish Lexicon Slips (henceforth abbreviated *GLS*), or else from pages 7 through 13 of the Gnomish Lexicon notebook itself (from the end of the A’s to the beginning of the C’s). That Tolkien was working from the slips for the beginning of this list (rather than directly from *GL*) is clear from the grouping of entries. Selections were copied from Slips 1, 3, 8, 10, 6, 2, 7, 5, and 4, in that order. The subsequent entries in the list are in the order of the corresponding entries in *GL*, so it appears that he compiled these directly from the notebook.

There are two indicators to show that the pencil list on *ENF* 7 was compiled after the original typed list on *ENF* 6. First, a few of the words on the typed list, such as *ang* ‘iron’ and *orn* ‘tree’, also occur in *GLS*, but these were not taken up into the pencil list, when this was compiled from the slips. Secondly, each list contains certain original forms, apparently devised at the time the lists were being made, and one such entry on the typed list is *aigir* ‘poplar’. This was subsequently struck through in ink. The pencil list has *lalath* ‘poplar’, clearly intended as a replacement for *aigir*. The later form was retained, although changed to *loloith* ‘poplar-tree’ in a subsequent list.

The pencil list on *ENF* 7 was only a draft. Tolkien typed all of these entries, expanding and revising them in the process, on a fresh pair of sheets (*ENF* 3 and 4), and presumably at this time deleted the pencil entries with three vertical strokes, also in pencil. The recopied list was typed in 2 columns on each sheet. As originally typed it ended with five new entries not based on the earlier list. The last of the new entries on *ENF* 4 is *únoth* ‘without number, countless’, and following this entry is a typed discussion of the privative prefix *um-*, the negative prefix *dan-*, and the prefix *bal-* “giving an evil sense”. This discussion extends to the middle of the second column of *ENF* 4, where the typing ends.

Subsequently Tolkien deleted the discussion of the *um-* and replaced it with a handwritten note on the privative prefix *ur-* (with variants *or-* and *yr-*), which extends onto the other side of the sheet (*ENF* 5). This alteration in conception can be compared to the change of the name *Nirnaith Únoth* to *Nirnaith Ornoth* in the manuscripts of *The Lay of the Children of Húrin* (III 5).

A third typed list (ENF 8) is closely associated with the accompanying grammar, the *Lam na-Goluih* (referred to here by the abbreviation *ENG* = 'Early Noldorin Grammar'). This list contains about 65 entries, the first third of which correspond to citations in the grammar. It seems that Tolkien typed the list with *ENG* and *ENF* 6 both before him, taking up into the list all (or almost all) of the words cited in the grammar that were not already included in *ENF* 6. Thus, for example, the first two pages of *ENG* include citations of *bad* 'way', *bâr* 'house', *barth* 'world', *duilen* (>> *duilin*) 'a swallow', *dôr* 'land, country', *diant* 'most', *glam* 'hatred', *i-lam* 'tongue', *golt* (>> *goloth*) 'gnome', *gwath* 'field' (>> 'bark'), *hîr* 'lord', *puig* 'clean', *tî* 'line', *cwant* (>> *pant*) 'fear', and *câ* 'top'. Of these *ENF* 6 contains entries for *bar*, *barth*, *dôr*, *glamm*, *lham(b)*, *hîr*, and *câ*. With the exception of *diant*, the remaining citations correspond (in order) to the first 7 entries typed on *ENF* 8: *bad* 'way', *duilin* 'swallow', (*n*)*goloth* 'gnome', *gwath* 'bark', *puig* 'clean', *tî* 'line', and *pant* 'fear'.

In the typed version Tolkien incorporated changes made in the citations in the grammar. He also introduced further changes to forms already present in *ENF* 6, typing a new version in *ENF* 8. For example, *côm* 'disease' (*ENF* 6) corresponds to *côm* 'sickness' (*ENG*), but the latter was entered as *pau* 'sickness' on *ENF* 8, and the earlier typed version was struck through. Changes like this reflect certain emerging features of the historical conception of Noldorin, such as the new idea that original **kw* yielded Noldorin *p* (rather than *cw* or *c* as previously conceived), leading to the revisions *cwant* >> *pant* and *côm* >> *pau*. Following the entries derived from *ENG*, the words on *ENF* 8 are a mixed assortment (similar to *ENF* 6). Some seem to be suggested by formal similarity, as in the sequences *gwá*, *gwanwen*, *gwas*, *gwerin*, *gwâr*; or *darw*, *garw*, *glarw*. A few apparently derive from the "Index of Names", such as *Balrog*; *fion* 'mortal man', or the unglossed form *luaith*.

There are indicators that show *ENF* 8 was typed before the list on *ENF* 3 and 4. The latter contains various newly devised compound words under the entries for *bal-*, *dan-*, *eg-*, and *um-*. In several of these the second element is clearly a word that appears on *ENF* 8. Thus *balodog* 'too much' contains *odog* 'much'; *balthanc* 'obstinate' contains *tanc* 'firm'; *dafuig* 'dirty' contains *puig* 'clean'; *eglann* 'very wide' contains *lhann* 'broad'; and *ungorod* 'without a chief' contains *gorod* 'chief'. Some of these could derive from another shared source, but in one case, *balhant* 'illfated stroke' containing *hant* 'a blow with an axe', the word was first conceived in this particular form on *ENF* 8 itself, with an alteration in meaning from its apparent source in *GL*.

A fourth typed list (*ENF* 10) contains 30 entries, and appears to be a continuation of *ENF* 8. This is suggested in the first place by the fact that the second entry from the end of *ENF* 8, *tlub* 'silver', was deleted, while *ENF* 10 begins with *tli* 'butter' and *thui* 'slender', two words similar in form to *tlub*, followed by *celeb* 'silver', clearly a replacement for *tlub*, with which Tolkien decided to return to the previous conception of this word. Another indicator of the relative sequence of composition of this list lies in the evolution of the etymological background supplied for various entries.

Aside from the names that are explained solely in terms of their equivalent form in *Qenya*, the etymological information incorporated into the entries in *ENF* 6 is limited to an occasional prehistoric reconstruction or cognate *Qenya* form added after the original typing of the page. *ENF* 3 and 4 have similar information, but mostly incorporated into the entries as typed. There is one reference to *Telerin* (T). The entries on *ENF* 8, mostly those in the second column, contain numerous prehistoric reconstructions, *Qenya* cognates, and half a dozen each of *Telerin* and *Ilkorin* cognates as well. The first *Ilkorin* form (added by hand) is actually labelled "Dor." for *Doriathrin*, while the second is a typed form labelled "I.", and the remaining *Ilkorin* forms are all labelled "Ilk." On *ENF* 10 the first entry as typed includes both *Telerin* and *Ilkorin* cognates, as do several more entries on the page, clearly continuing a practice first established during the typing of *ENF* 8.

ENF 11 includes 10 glossed entries and about 40 word-forms that are not provided with glosses. Mostly these are sets of rhyming words (e.g. *fraith*, *braith*, *flaith*, *glraith*, *rhaith*; or *marn*, *scarn*, *tharn*, *farn*), for many of which Tolkien may never have devised meanings, but seems to have listed in order to explore the phonological potential of the language as he now conceived it. These unglossed forms are included here, together with any evidence of their possible significance. They leave little evidence for determining the placement of this page in the order of composition.

ENF 12 lists half a dozen Old Noldorin (ONo.) forms among its 30 entries. ENF 6 also has one form marked as “ON”, but this is a hand-written change. It appears that the idea of Old Noldorin entered into the typed wordlists with these items on ENF 12. At this stage of Tolkien’s conception “Old Noldorin” refers to an archaic form of Noldorin (*bend* is the ONo. form of *benn* ‘inclined’; *nuvn*, *numhn* are ONo. forms of *nún* ‘sinking’), rather than the later concept of a dialect of the Gnomes of Kôr, still very similar to Qenya.¹ There are no references to Telerin or Ilkorin on this page, but it can be seen to postdate ENF 10 by certain minor changes in the style of representing prehistoric reconstructions.

Tolkien’s typewriter had an asterisk (*) and an acute accent (´); but it did not have a dagger (†), a circumflex (^), nor a macron (¯), three symbols he frequently uses in hand-written entries. Tolkien decided to substitute an asterisk for a dagger, and an acute for a circumflex, since these usages were complementary and the meaning could be determined from context. For the most part in Noldorin and Qenya forms the acute marks vowel length, though occasionally Tolkien uses it (for explanatory purposes only) to indicate stress on a short vowel. In the case of prehistoric reconstructions, Tolkien normally uses the macron to mark vowel length, in order to reserve the acute for indication of stress, which is not predictable in the primitive language (as it is in Noldorin and Quenya). But stress did not always have an impact on the form of words in the descendant languages, and does not always need to be indicated to understand a particular etymology.

So in ENF 3, 4, 8 and 10 Tolkien used the acute in place of the macron to mark vowel length when he typed reconstructed forms. But in the first reconstruction on ENF 10, **t’lêpe* (s.v. *tlí* ‘butter’), he uses a hand-written macron with an acute, the latter indicating the stress which accounts for the vowel loss indicated by the apostrophe. In two other similar reconstructions, **t:loise* (s.v. *tlui* ‘slender’) and **t:loiwe* (s.v. *tlaiw* ‘sling’), there is no long vowel, and Tolkien leaves the stressed syllable unmarked and implicit, using a colon (:) to represent the vowel that is lost due to the following stress. But eventually on ENF 12 he explores the ramifications of different stress positions on similar primitive endings, and uses the acute to indicate this, and in order to be consistent throughout the page he begins to use a colon following the vowel to indicate vowel length. Thus he derives *minedh* ‘fine, slender’ < **miníya*, *elvain* ‘wonderful, a wonder’ < **elménd(i)ya*, and *elvennai* ‘marvelous’ < **elmendiyá:*, in each of which the acute must indicate stress, while *a:* = *ā* at the end of the last form.²

The last of the lists (ENF 13) is typed in two columns on a longer 8 1/2 by 14 inch sheet, with about 60 entries. These include some revisions and expansions of entries on the other pages, e.g. *amath* ‘fate’, *lhai* ‘folk, host, people’, *lhí* ‘many, a number’, *tanc* ‘firm’; but for the most part its entries are new. The etymologies include cognates listed from Qenya, Telerin, and Ilkorin. Some Old Noldorin forms are included as well, and the prehistoric reconstructions are typed using the same conventions as in ENF 12. The entries on this final page are already in some ways suggestive of the later style of *The Etymologies*.

This group of interrelated texts (ENF 3 to 13) seems to represent one burst of lexical development, consolidating a number of words established by the occurrence of various names in the evolving legendarium or implied by changes worked out in the course of compiling the Gnomish Lexicon Slips and the Early Noldorin Grammar. The entries have been combined here into a single word-list, each given in its latest form. Any changes to the entries, including differences from the ENG, GLS, or GL version, are described in the annotations. (When a letter is overstruck on the typewriter this is assumed to be the correction of a typographical error, and is incorporated without note here.) The entries have been alphabetized for ease of reference, with a citation of the ENF page where each occurs, and an indication of any apparent significance to the original ordering on the sheets.

¹See *The Lost Road*, pp. 169, 177, for the early concept of the term “Old Noldorin” (changed to “Middle Noldorin” in the latter passage), and pp. 174, 347, for the later equation of “Old Noldorin” with *Kornoldorin*.

²The use of a colon to represent vowel length is now often seen as a typographical substitute for the official IPA length marker, which is comprised of two small triangular dots pointing at one another [ː].

{abod, bod, back.}

[ENF 7. Replaced by *avod*. Cf. GL *abod* 'again, in return, in exchange, back', *bod* 'behind, back, ago'.]

ach, waterfall.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. GL *acha* 'waterfall'.]

adag-, to build; pa.t. edainc; pp. adanc; edengion, adengion, a builder; adob, a building (*a-tákwa).

[ENF 13. See *tanc* 'firm', *tangod* 'to fix, fixing'. Cf. GL *tag-* (pret.) *tanci* 'fix, make firm, construct'.]

agladhren, radiant; pl. eglethrin.

[ENF 3. This follows the entry *aglann*. The singular was typed as *aglathren*, then later altered hastily by hand. A corresponding change of the plural to *egledhrin* was probably intended.]

aglann, ray of light; pl. eglennin, eglainn.

[ENF 3. << *aglen* ENF 7. GLS *aglen* 'a flash'.]

aglar, glory; pl. eglair.

[ENF 3, 7. GLS *aglar*.]

aglareb, glorious; pl. eglerib.

[ENF 3. << *aglarol* ENF 7. GLS *aglairol* (<< *aglarol*) 'glorious'.]

aig, high.

[ENF 6. There is a double bar in the margin to the left of this and the following entry, *aiglr* 'peak'.]

{aigir, poplar.}

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *ólin*. The entry was replaced by *lalath* 'poplar' >> *lototh* 'poplar-tree'.]

aiglr, peak.

[ENF 6. See *aig*.]

aigos, pine-tree; pl. aigis, aigosyn.

[ENF 3. << "pine" ENF 7. GLS *aiguis* 'pine tree'.]

ailin, lake. (Q *ailin*.)

[ENF 3, 7. GLS *eilin* (<< *ailin*) 'pool'.]

aith, thorn, *spear (ekta*); pl. *ith, eithin; eitheb, thorny; *aithr, *spearman, warrior; pl. *eithir, eithair, eithriant (**ektar*-).**

[ENF 12. Note that throughout the typescripts Tolkien regularly substitutes an asterisk (*) in those places where writing by hand he would use

a dagger (†), to mark archaic or poetic forms or meanings (here “*spear” = †‘spear’. He continues to use the asterisk in its conventional sense as well, to indicate that etymological forms (here **ekta* and **ektar*-) are hypothetical, i.e. not historically recorded as such. This entry expands on a previous version, “aith, thorn (Q *ekta*)” ENF 3, 7. Cf. GLS *aithos* 'thorn bush'. Also see *aithr* 'thorn' and *eitheb* 'thorny' below.]

{aitheb, thorny.}

[ENF 7. Replaced by the entry *eitheb*. GLS *aitheb* 'sharp, piercing'.]

aithl, spring, fount. (Q *ehsil*.)

[ENF 3. << “spring of” (with gloss never completed) ENF 7. GLS *aithl*, *aithyl* 'a spring'.]

aithr, thorn, *sword.

[ENF 3. << “thorn-bush, †sword” ENF 7. GLS *aithr*.]

aiw, bird; pl. aiwyn. (Q *oive*.)

[ENF 3, 7. GL has *aigli* 'bird' (which is compared to Q *aiwe*) and also *aivor*, *aivin* 'rookery, colony of birds'.]

alch, pl. alchir. (Q *alkar*.)

[ENF 3. There is no gloss. Cf. “alch, shrine” ENF 7. GLS *alch* 'shrine', pl. *eilch* (*elcin*).]

{alcor, temple.}

[ENF 7. GLS *alchar* 'temple', (pl.) *alchair*.]

{alf, alw, the back from shoulder to shoulder.}

[ENF 3. Tolkien also typed “(*”, apparently the start of an etymology, but struck through the entire entry before completing it. For the replacement see *bost*. ENF 7 has “alm, back (from shoulder [to shoulder]),” with the gloss never completed. GLS *alm*, *alaf* 'the broad of the back from shoulder to shoulder'.]

alf, swan; pl. elfin; Q *alqa*.

[ENF 3. “alf, alfuilín swan” ENF 7. GLS *alf*, *alfuil(in)* 'swan' (pl.) *ailf*, *alfath*.]

alfuilin, *swan; pl. alfuiliniath.

[ENF 3. See the previous annotation.]

{all, wide, broad. (aldá* = Q *alda*.)}**

[ENF 3. Replaced by the entry *gall*. Cf. GLS *âl*, equated with *awl* 'lofty' and derived from *alda*.]

{alt, branch.}

[ENF 6. This entry was marked in the left margin with a vertical double bar, but also struck through. Cf. GL *altha* 'shoot, sprig, scion, sapling'.]

am, adv. up. (Q *amba*.)

[ENF 3, 7. GLS *am* ‘up, above’.]

amarth, fate; pl. **emerth**, **emeirth**; **-bred**, **amred**, fated; pl. **-brid**, **emrid**; **ambf:t- Q ambart-; *(a)mbrtá: = Q ambarta, T morta.*

[ENF 13. For the usage of **r:* and **r* here, see the annotation to the entry *gara*. This entry replaces and expands on *ambarth*, *am(m)arth* ‘fate’.]

{**amb**, **am**, breast.}

[ENF 7. GLS *am*, *amoth* ‘breast’.]

{**ambarth**, **am(m)arth**, fate; [pl.] **ame(i)rth**, **amairth**.}

[ENF 6. Plural forms added in ink. Cf. GL *mart*, *martos* ‘portion, fate, lot’, *umrod*, *unbart* ‘fate’.]

{**am(b)os**, breastplate.}

[ENF 7. GL *ammos* (<< *ambos*) ‘byrne, hauberk, cuirass’.]

amon, hill; pl. **emyn**. (Q *ambo*.)

[ENF 3, 7. GLS *amon*.]

amoth, shoulder. (**a-mbod-t* = Q *ambost-*, as above.)

[ENF 3. This entry originally came after *bost*, to which the phrase “as above” refers. See *Egallmoth*.]

amrint, lark; pl. **amrinniath**

[ENF 3, 7. GLS *amrint*.]

amros, rising, soaring, lofty. (**ros-sá*.)

[ENF 3.]

amrost, rising, sunrise; **amrost úr**, sunrise; pl. **emryst**; **bodamrost**, resurrection; **bodamros**, redivivus.

[ENF 3. Latin *redivivus*, adj. ‘that lives again, renewed, renovated’. << “**amrost**, sunrise” ENF 7. GLS *amrost* ‘dawn’.]

{**amuith**, breast.}

[ENF 7. Replaced by *amb*, *am*. Cf. GLS *amoth* ‘breast’ and the apparently plural form *amuith*.]

anc, pl. **engin**, spear.

[ENF 3. << **angan** ENF 7. The GLS examples of vowel mutation include *engan* ‘spear’, pl. *ingin*, *yingyn*.]

ang, iron.

[ENF 6. This is marked in the left margin with a double bar. GL *ang*.]

ann, pl. **ennyn**, door (**andond-* = Q *andon*, pl. *andondi*, and *andoli*.)

[ENF 3, 7. GLS *[a]nn* ‘door’.]

{**annuir**, lofty.}

[ENF 7. GLS *annuir*.]

ant, face, front, forward surface, &c.; pl. **ennir**; **annas**, face, countenance; pl. **ennais** (cf. Q *anta*, cheek).

[ENF 3. << “face” ENF 7. GLS *ant* ‘face’, (pl.) *enthin*.]

arch, rough; pl. **e(i)rch**

[ENF 3. << “rough, fierce” ENF 7. GLS *arch* ‘fierce, harsh, awkward, difficult’.]

arn, child; pl. **ern**, **ernir**, **airn**.

[ENF 3. The plural form **airn** was added in ink. << “son” ENF 7. GLS *arn* ‘son’, pl. *eirn*.]

arog, swift; pl. **erig**, older **arogin**. (Q *arauka*.)

[ENF 3, 7. GL *arog* ‘swift, rushing, torrential’. QL *arauka* ‘rushing, swift’.]

asg, bone: pl. **asgath**.

[ENF 3, 7. GLS *asg* ‘a bone’.]

{**aulos**, forest.}

[ENF 7. Cf. GLS *gawlas*, *gawlais* ‘forest’ and the name *Aulas*, *Awlas(t)*, equivalent of Q *Aldaron*. GL has *alos*, *aloth* † = *taur* ‘forest’.]

{**aurin**, wealthy.}

[ENF 6. Replaced by *awes* (see below). Cf. GL *ausin* ‘rich’.]

{**aus**, hoard.}

[ENF 6.]

aust, **awest**, summer. (**austá*, *awestá* = Q *avesta*, T *austa*.)

[ENF 3. << “**aust**, summer” ENF 7. GLS *aust*.]

avod, adv. again, back again, in return.

[ENF 3. In **avod** the **v** is typed over a **b**. This entry replaces *abod*, *bod*.]

awes, ‘wessa = **gwes**, rich; **gwest**.

[ENF 6. This was added to the right of the deleted entries *aurin* ‘wealthy’ and *aus* ‘hoard’.]

bad, way; pl. **baid**.

[ENF 8. ENG *bad* ‘way’. GL has a deleted entry *bad* ‘way, path’.]

bag-, to sell, trade.

[ENF 4. << “**bag**, sell” ENF 7. GL *bag-* ‘sell, trade’.]

bagod, trade, trading.

[ENF 4. The gloss ‘trading’ was added later.]

bagru, wares.

[ENF 4, 7. GL *bagri* ‘wares’.]

bai, clad.

[ENF 4. << “**bain**, aj. clad” ENF 7. GL *bain*.]

bail, sheath: pl. **bailiath**.

[ENF 4, 7. GL *bail* ‘sheath, case, cover, pod’.]

baith, clothes, garments, dress.

[ENF 4. GL *baith* ‘a garment’.]

bal-, prefix giving an evil sense to both nouns and adjectives:

balthir, evil king;

balthanc, obstinate;

balfaug, drunken;

balodog, too much;

balhant, illfated stroke, &c.

Occasionally when prefixed to a noun it produces an indeclinable adjective: cf. **ballam**, with evil malicious tongue; **uvlam**, dumb, in proverb *maint orlham o vallam*.

Both **dan-** and **bal-** are subject to mutations of the words to which they are prefixed, as: **dethainc**, **beledig**; but not to the mutations of the simple nominative singular, e.g. **balwidhion**. This is of course not historical and Old Noldorin has forms like **belwidhion** regularly, hence as pl. **belwidhyn** (which survives).

[ENF 4. This follows the discussion of *dan-*. *maint uvlam o ballan* >> *maint orlham o vallam*. **belydig** >> **beledig**. **daneitheb** >> **balwidhion**; **deneitheb** >> **belwidhion**. The final comment (following the word “regularly”) was added later. There is a redundant “pl.” at the end of the sentence, and below and to the right of this is a deleted form *yruath* or *yrvath*, perhaps connected with the subsequent discussion of *ur-*. For the origin of the prefix *bal-*, cf. GL *balc* ‘cruel’, *bal* ‘anguish, pain’, and *Balrog*. For the second components of the examples given here, see *tír* ‘king’, *tanc* ‘firm’, *faug* ‘thirsty’, *odog* ‘much’, *hant* ‘a blow with an axe’, *lham(b)* ‘tongue’, *eitheb* ‘thorny’ and *gwedhion* (<< *gwidhion*) ‘husband’.]

bala, round hump, hump, hillock; pl. **bely**; **balgá* = Q *palla*, paunch; T *balga*, hump.

[ENF 13. The Telerin gloss was added by hand.]

Balrog, pl. **balraugir**, **balrogoth**, **balrogrim**.

[ENF 8. This follows the entry *graug* ‘demon’. GL *Balrog* ‘a kind of fire demon, creatures and servants of Melko’, definite plural *i’Maulraugin*.]

balt, might.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. << “a plain”. Cf. GL *bladwen* ‘a plain’; *bâl* (< *bald-*) ‘worthy, important, great, mighty’.]

Balthagron, **Barthaglon** (world-smith) = Q *Aule Martalka*.

[ENF 8. This follows the entry *taglon* ‘smith’.]

Band, Hell.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *ang* ‘iron’. Cf. GL *Angbann(in)* << *Angband* ‘the Hells of Iron’.]

bang, staff: pl. **bangath**.

[ENF 4, 7. This immediately precedes the entry *bag-*. GL *bang*.]

bar, house.

[ENF 6. ENG has *bâr* ‘house’. GL *bara* ‘home’.]

barch, horror: pl. **barchath**.

[ENF 4. << “terror” ENF 7. GL *barc* ‘dread, terror’.]

barcheb, horrible pl. **berchib**.

[ENF 4. << “**barchol**, terrible” ENF 7. GL *barchol* ‘terrible, awful’.]

barth, earth.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. Cf. GL *bara-* ‘dwell in, till’, *barðha* ‘realm’.]

basgorn, round loaf, cake; pl. **besgyrn**.

[ENF 3. << “loaf” ENF 7. GL *basgorn*.]

bast, bread; pl. = loaves, **bastath**.

[ENF 3, 7. GL *bast*.]

be(i)gion, trader.

[ENF 4. This follows the entry *bagod*. Cf. GL *bagron* ‘trader’.]

Belaurin = *Palūrien* *.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. See *Ivon*. GL has *Belaurin* ‘name of Ifon Cîmir’, compared to Q *Palūrien*.]

beleg, huge.

[ENF 6. << **belg**. GL *beleg* ‘mighty, great’.]

benn (ONo. **bend**), inclined, sloping, pl. **bin**; **bin**, a slope, hillside, bank:

amvenn, uphill, **dadvenn**, downhill.
(**be-n-da*, *bendé*:.)

[ENF 12. Note that in the etymological form here and in other entries on this sheet, a colon (:) is used to mark a final long vowel, while the acute (´) is used to mark stress. The acute continues to be used to mark vowel-length in Noldorin and Qenya forms. GL has *benn* ‘shape, cut, fashion, shapeliness’.]

{**bess**, wife.}

[ENF 7. Replaced by *gweh* under the entry *gwedhion* ‘husband’. GL *bess*.]

bhraig, **bhreigros**, **bhregint**.

[ENF 11. These three forms are written to the right of *braith*.]

blador, world.

[ENF 6. This word is underlined. GL *Bladorwen* ‘the wide earth, the world and all its plants and fruits, Mother Earth’.]

blaith, fog, gloomy mist; **blaithren**, pl. -**rin**, foggy.

[ENF 11. GL has *blaith* ‘spirit’.]

blaithrod.

[ENF 11. This form is written in the middle of the page, possibly suggested by the compounds *braithgair* and *glaithfedhui*, nearby in the list.]

blé, fat (n. & adj.) of meat. (= T *milga*.)

[ENF 13.]

bland, a lie; pl. **Blainn**.

[ENF 8. This follows the entry *lhanni* ‘broad’.]

blith, breeze: pl. **blithin**.

[ENF 4, 7. GL *blith* ‘air, breeze, zephyr’.]

bliw, oil. (**mlgo* = Q *millo*, T *milgo*; Ilk. *molk*, sap.)

[ENF 13. Note that in the etymological form **l* has a resonant or semi-vocalic pronunciation.]

bod, adv. back. (**bot-*; cf. Q *pote*, *potsi-*.)

[ENF 10. *boto* >> *bot-*. GL *bod* (adv. of rest) ‘behind, back, ago’, ‘a while back’.]

bod-, prefix as above

[ENF 3. This follows the entry *avod*. In **bod-** the **b** is typed over a **v**. The phrase “as above” refers to the words *bodamrost* ‘resurrection’ and *bodamros* ‘redivivus’, under the entry *amrost*. Cf. GL *bod-* ‘back, again’.]

bodruith, revenge.

[ENF 3, 7. This follows the entry *gruith*. GL has a deleted entry *bodruith* ‘revenge’.]

bón, back (n.); cf. Q *ponte*. [**bodn-*.]

[ENF 10. *bodn* >> *bón*. The etymological form was added, probably at the same time as this change.]

bordh, heat, rage; **byr**, **buir**, fire; **boir**, **boer**, hot, raging. (**mbúrya-*, **mburye-*, **mburyá-*. Cf. Q *mure*, *mury-*, heat, close weather; T *muara*; Q *murya*, close, muggy; T *muria*.)

[ENF 13.]

born, great age, age, period: pl. **bornath**.

[ENF 4. << “great age, period” ENF 7. GL *born* ‘age, great period’.]

boron, steadfast; pl. **beryn**.

[ENF 8. *byryn* >> *beryn*. GL *brod*, *bronn* ‘steadfast, firm’.]

{**borth**, **bordh**, hearth.}

[ENF 7. This was replaced by the entry *gorth* ‘hearth, fireplace’. The GLS examples of vowel mutation include *bordd* ‘fire place’.]

bost (-**mmost**), back, from shoulder to shoulder. (Q *ambos*.) See *amoth*.

[ENF 3. The final reference was added below in ink. This entry replaces *alf*, *alw*.]

braith.

[ENF 11. Cf. GL *braitha-* ‘wrap, swathe’.]

braithgair.

[ENF 11. This follows *cair* in the list.]

brann, fierce; pl. **brainn**; **branwen**, ferocity.

[ENF 10. The main gloss, plural form, and second item were all added by hand. The forms **brand**, **brann** (without gloss) are listed on ENF 11.]

bregil, **brois**, mare.

[ENF 4. This entry was added in ink, following *brog*. Cf. GL *bros(s)*, *broch* ‘mare’.]

Bridhil, *Varda* *.

[ENF 6. GL *Bridhil*.]

brin, dwarf-glass.

[ENF 6. GL *brin(in)* ‘a magic glassy substance of great lucency used in fashioning the moon’.]

brog, horse.

[ENF 4. This entry was added in ink, following *nad*. To the right the form *bogath* was deleted, perhaps a slip for a tentatively considered plural form *brogath*. GL *brog*.]

brond, firm.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. GL *brod, bronn* 'steadfast, firm'.]

bronnui, steadfastness; nuinvrond, nuimrond.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. The following entry is *nuin* 'mind, thought'. For the semantics of these compound forms, cf. Spanish *firmente* 'steadfastly' = *firme* 'firm, steady' + *mente* 'mind'.]

ca, top.

[ENF 6. Added later above the entry *cas*.]

cai.

[ENF 10. This follows the entry *thain* 'level, even'. There is no gloss.]

caiad.

[ENF 10. This follows the entry *cai*, without gloss.]

caifr, pl. caifrin, flea. (*kamprú:.)

[ENF 13. Cf. GL *camp* 'a leap', *cab-*, (pret.) *camfi*, 'jump, leap'.]

caint, edge. (= kantya, Q. kante.)

[ENF 8.]

cair.

[ENF 11.]

cais, leap. (*kapse.)

[ENF 8.]

caiw, lively, quick. (Q koiva.)

[ENF 10.]

carbh, deed; pl. cerbh.

[ENF 3. This entry added by hand at the bottom of the first column. << "carm, deed" ENF 7. GLS *carm*.]

carch, chilly, pl. cerch.

[ENF 4. The form **carch** (without gloss) is listed on ENF 11. See the entry *harch* 'chill'.]

cas, skull.

[ENF 6. GL *cas* 'head, skull'.]

caul, helmet. (= kasla, Q kalla.) Dor. cath.

[ENF 8. The Doriathrin cognate was added in very faint writing, and the reading is uncertain. Cf. GL *cathor, cathwar* 'helmet, i.e. head-ward'.]

celch, caileg, glass.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *celeb* 'silver'. Cf. GL *celc* 'glass, a glass', and poetic variant *celeg, caileg*.]

celeb, silver; adj. celaith, of silver; celebren (pl. celebrin). (*kelekwé = Q telqe (k = t by dissimilation), T celpe, Ilk. helh.)

[ENF 10. **cilibrin** >> **celebrin**. This apparently replaces the entry *ilub* 'silver', with the expansion of an earlier version, "**celeb**, silver," which follows the entry *glór* 'gold' in ENF 6. Cf. GL *celeb* 'silver', *celeptha* † 'silvern', *celebrin* 'of silver'.]

celin.

[ENF 11.]

ciann.

[ENF 10. This follows the entry *caiad*. There is no gloss.]

cig, cud. (*kiwka, Q tyúka.)

[ENF 10.]

cír, sour, curdled (*kyúr-); cirtha, to turn sour (tr.)

[ENF 13. The second item is written by hand, and a possible reading is **certha**. GL has *cur* 'turn, curdle, congeal', *curtha* 'to curdle, make to cheese', and *caura* 'sour (of milk)'.]

{cóm, disease.}

[ENF 6. Ink entry. This was replaced by the entry *pau* 'sickness'. GL *côma* 'disease, illness'.]

cón, box.

[ENF 6. << "fierce"]

corch.

[ENF 11.]

corn, round ball, &c.; pl. cyrn.

[ENF 3. This entry is given between *bast* and *basgorn*. Cf. GL *corn* 'loaf'.]

corn, cheese; pl. cyrn. (*kyurna.)

[ENF 13. This immediately precedes the entry *cír* 'sour, curdled' (see above). GL has *cír* 'cheese'.]

coth, wish; pl. cyth.

[ENF 4. The hand-written form **coth** (without gloss) is one of three entries on ENF 9. Cf. GL *hōth* 'expectation, hope'.]

craith, circle; pl. crith. (*kṛkta.)

[ENF 13. Cf. GL *crithos* 'a circle', *crithla* 'encircle, circle, go round'.]

crech, spittle. (*kàrekka.) Q rekka.

[ENF 13. In the etymological form the grave over the schwa (these were written in by hand) may actually be an apostrophe over a schwa, indicating that the central vowel was eventually

elided. The Qenya cognate was added later. GL *crech*.]

crib-, to bend (**cribeg**; pa.t. **cribaint**, ONo. **crimp**, pl. **crimmi**; pp. **cremp**, pl. **crimp**; whence **crimtha**, to bend (tr.) (**krikw-*), pa.t. **crimmaist**.

[ENF 13. The indication that *crimtha-* is transitive, and the past tense form *crimmaist*, were added by hand. GL has *crictha-* 'to bend'.]

crigen, circular; pl. **crigin**.

[ENF 13.]

crithos, a ring; **crithui**, circular.

[ENF 13. The **h** in **crithui** was added by hand. GL *crithos* 'a circle', *crithog* 'circular'.]

cruith, spume.

[ENF 3. This entry was added by hand at the bottom of the first column. << "**craith**, spume" ENF 7. GLS *craith* 'foam'.]

crunc, pl. **crync**, **cryngir**, crow.

[ENF 3, 7. GLS *crunc*, *crwnc* 'crow', pl. *crungin*, *cruinc*; *crync*, *crychin*.]

cú, bay, cove. (**kópa*.)

[ENF 8. GL has *cub* 'hollow', and also *gobos* 'haven', the latter compared to Q *kôpa*, *kôpas*.]

cuif, **cuiv-**, alive.

[ENF 6. GL *cuib* 'alive'.]

cuil, life (Q *koile*); **cuilvorn**, lifetime.

[ENF 4, 7, 10. This follows the entry *born*, in ENF 4. **cuilborn** >> **cuilborn** ENF 7. The cognate, "(**koile*)" >> "(Q *koile*)", is included only in the version on ENF 10, which does not include the compound form. GL *cuil* 'life, quality of being alive, lifetime', *cuilborn* 'lifetime'.]

cuivros, awakening.

[ENF 6. The **v** is typed heavily over a **b**.]

cum, mound; **cumb**.

[ENF 6. **cúm** >> **cum**. Probably at the same time, the form **cumb** was added. GL *cûm* 'mound, especially grave; burial mound'.]

cunn, dragon; **cunnas**, dragon's lair.

[ENF 12. This entry was added by hand.]

curenni, to curdle; 3 sg. **curanneg**; pa.t. **cyrenaint**, or **agyraint** (intr.)

[ENF 13. The parenthetical "intr[ansitive]" was added by hand, possibly at the same time as the transitive verb *cirtha* 'to turn sour' was added to the entry *cír*. GL *cur-* 'turn, curdle, congeal'.]

curw, magic.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. GL *curu* 'magic'.]

dá, high, no pl. (**dagá* = Q *tá*, T *daga*, I *ta[k]*.)

[ENF 8. << **da** ENF 7. The end of the Ilkorin cognate is lost off the right edge of the sheet. GLS *da* 'high' pl. *dain*. GL adj. and adv. *dî* 'high'.]

(n)**dag-**, to slay; **dág**, kills; **dainc**, slew; **dagros** (i-**nnagros**), slaughter.

[ENF 8. The **a** in **dág** was heavily written over another letter, which cannot be determined.]

dai, sky (no pl.); **daideloth**, vault of heaven. (**dagí*; cf. Q *Taitelon*.)

[ENF 8. Cf. GL *dai*⁽¹⁾ 'sky', *daimoth* 'heaven', and *teloth* 'roofing, canopy, shelter'.]

dail, axe-blade (= *daglé*, Q. *tále*); pl. **dailin**; **daila-**, to cleave; **dailir**, cleaver.

[ENF 8.]

dain, high, noble, divine (**agná*:), pl. **dainin**; **dain** (ONo. **dein**) height, summit, pl. **deinir** (**dágniya*).

[ENF 12.]

{**dairiol**, funny.}

[ENF 7. Replaced by *gairuid*. GLS *dairiol*.]

{**dairion**, merry.}

[ENF 7. Replaced by *gair*. GLS *dairion*.]

{**dairwen**, mirth.}

[ENF 7. Replaced by *gairwen*. GLS *dairwen*.]

damb, **dam**, blind.

[ENF 6.]

***dan-**, negative prefix attached to adjectives.

dathanc, unsteady;

damor, no good;

dalhung, not heavy;

darhod, not free;

danglarweb, without light;

dafuig, dirty;

daneitheb, thornless;

dangair, mirthless.

[ENF 4. This follows the discussion of *um-*. **damaur** >> **damor**. For the second components of the examples given here, see *tanc* 'firm', *maur* 'good', *lung* 'heavy', *rhód* 'course, way' (<< 'free from'), *glarw* 'ray, radiance', *puig* 'clean', *eitheb* 'thorny', *gair* 'merry'.]

daroth, top, point, peak, tip, spike; pl. **darothain**; **deryth**.

[ENF 3. The plural form **deryth** was added by hand. << “top” ENF 7. GLS *darath* ‘peak, summit’.]

darw, weary; pl. **derw**.

[ENF 8. The plural form was added by hand.]

daw!, hush, be silent. (**da’a* to *dā*; Q *tá*, T *dá*, Ilk. *pah*.)

[ENF 13. In the Telerin form the *d* was retyped over a *t*. In the Ilkorin form the thorn was formed by hand from a typed “p”.]

deilian, beech-tree; pl. **deiliain**.

[ENF 13. This entry expands a previous version, “**de(i)lian**, beech-tree” ENF 3 << “**deilian**, beech” ENF 7. GLS *deil(i)an*, *delwen* ‘beech tree’.]

delin.

[ENF 11.]

difedhui.

[ENF 11. See *fedhui*. Perhaps cf. GL *Nifedhin* ‘outlaw, outcast’.]

dim, bygone, past, ancient; **i dhimvorn**, the past ages.

[ENF 3. << “**dim**, bygone, past”; “**dimborn**, past ages” ENF 7. GLS *dim* {*dimvorn*} ‘past, over’.]

dír, secret.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *fír* ‘a hair’.]

dol, island.

[ENF 6. Cf. GL *tol* ‘an isle (with high steep coasts)’.]

dolch, thick, stout; pl. **dylch**.

[ENF 8. ENG *dolch*, pl. *duilch* (<< *duilch*). Cf. GL *dolc* ‘deep’.]

dór, land.

[ENF 6. The *r* was added later, but the typed form **dó** was probably an error. Cf. GL *dôr* ‘land, country (inhabited), people of the land’.]

dramb, **dram**, heavy blow.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *lhaig* ‘sharp’.]

drauth, labour.

[ENF 8. This gloss is uncertain. The entry is at the bottom of the page, and it seems that the paper came out of the typewriter as the gloss was being typed, so that the “o” and “r” are incompletely formed. Cf. GL *drauth* ‘weary,

toilworn, tired’, *drauthos* ‘toil, weariness from labour’.]

drim, a host, countless number; after words in *ð*, *th*, &c. it loses in compounds its *ð*. Therefore **-rim** has come to be a collective pl. suffix.

[ENF 10. This entry was added in the right margin. The distinction between *ð* (*edh*) and *ð̄* (barred *ð*) is clear in the manuscript. GL has *lim* ‘many’, said to be “frequently suffixed and so becomes a second plural inflexion,” which “changes to **-rim** after *-l*. Hence great confusion with *grim*, host, and *thlim*, race.”]

drog, slave.

[ENF 6. GL *drog* ‘slave, thrall, servant’.]

dron, wood.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. Cf. GL *drui*, *drû* ‘wood, forest’.]

drú, dark.

[ENF 6. The gloss was added later.]

duilin, swallow; pl. **duilinnin**, **-iath**.

[ENF 8. The alternative ending **-iath** was written by hand above the final **-in** in the plural form **duilinnin**. ENG *duilin* (<< *duilen*) ‘swallow’. GL *duiling*, *duilinc* ‘swallow’.]

eg-, far: in — **egall**, very broad; **egos**, distance; **egren** (pl. **egrin**) distant; **eglann**, very wide; cf. **ech**, far away (**ekse*).

[ENF 3. **igrin** >> **egrin**. “**eg-**, far” << “**eg**, †wide, far” ENF 7. GLS *eg* (*êg*) ‘far’. Also cf. GL *egra* ‘distant, far away’, *egrin* ‘wide, vast, broad, far’. See the entries *gall* ‘wide, broad’, and *lhann* ‘broad’.]

Egallmoth (**Eka-zalda-mbod-t*, ‘he of the broad shoulders’) = Q *Ekaldamos*, **-mor**.

[ENF 3. This follows the entries *gall* ‘wide, broad’, *amoth* ‘shoulder’, and *eg-* ‘far’, which comprise a new explanation of the name. << [E]**galthoth**, *Aikaldamor*, ENF 7. GLS *Egalthoth*.]

eitheb, thorny.

[ENF 3. This follows the entry *aith*, and replaces *aithëb*.]

eithlos, fountain.

[ENF3. This follow the entry *aithl*. Cf. GLS *aithlo-* ‘to spring, issue forth, bubble up’.]

eithra-, to prick, stab.

[ENF 13. GL has *aitha-* (vb.) 'prick, sting', and *aithra* (1) 'piercing, sharp', (2) 'thorny'. See *aith(r)* 'thorn'.]

eithron, pl. **eithryn**, *warrior.

[ENF 3. This follows the entry *aithr*. Cf. GLS *aithweg*, *aithrog*, *aithron* 'warrior'.]

elven, wonderment, wonder (pl. **elvin**); **elvain**, wonderful, as n. a wonder, marvel; pl. **elveiniath**; **elvennai**, marvellous. (**elmenda*, **elménd(i)ya*, **elmendiyá*.)

[ENF 12. This expands a previous version, "elven, wonder, marvel (Q *elmenda*)" ENF 3 << "elmen, wonder" ENF 7. The GLS examples of vowel mutation include *elmen* 'wonder'.]

engion, *warrior, pl. **engyn**.

[ENF 3. This follows the entry *anc* 'spear'.]

ennion, porter, doorkeeper.

[ENF 12. See *ann* 'door'.]

EnnynAwest, the gates of summer, an elfin festival = Q *Andonavestan*.

[ENF 3. This follows the entry *ann* 'door' (see above). Also see *aust*, *awest* 'summer' and *tarn* 'gate', where this name is separated into two words.]

esk, **esg**, sharp upstanding rock in water.

[ENF 11. GL *esg* 'sharp point, sharp edge'.]

falch, cleft, ravine (**spalk(w)e* = Q *falqe*); **failch** pl.

[ENF 8. GL *falc* (1) 'cleft, gash', (2) 'cleft, ravine, cliffs'.]

fand, **fan**, dog.

[ENF 6.]

fang, beard.

[ENF 6. GL *fang* 'a long beard'.]

farn.

[ENF 11. Cf. GL *farn* (*faron*) 'separate, different, strange', *farn* (n.) mark, boundary, shore'.]

faug, thirsty.

[ENF 6.]

faus, thirst.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *lhith* 'dust'.]

fedhui.

[ENF 11. Cf. GL *fethwed* 'lawful', *fedhin* (adj.) 'friend, ally', *gofedhra-* 'to unite in a band', etc.]

feg, bad.

[ENF 6. GL *fêg*, *feg* 'bad, poor, wretched'.]

find, **finn**, hair.

[ENF 6. GL *finn* 'a lock of hair'.]

fion, mortal man; pl. **fionnir**; fem. **fionwin**, **fionniel**; collective **fionwaith**.

[ENF 8.]

fír, a hair.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *fring*. Cf. GL *fiðra* 'collective hair'.]

flair.

[ENF 11.]

flaith.

[ENF 11.]

flind, **flinn**, fleet-footed, swift.

[ENF 11.]

floth.

[ENF 11.]

fraith.

[ENF 11.]

fring, necklace.

[ENF 6. GL *fring*.]

fuin, night.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *taur* 'forest'. Cf. GL *fui* 'night', *fuin* 'secret, dark'.]

gaduin, bond, obstacle, hindrance.

[ENF 11. Cf. GL *gadu* 'joined, connected', *gadr* 'joint, link of chain', etc.]

gag, greedy.

[ENF 6. This entry and the following were added later, at the bottom of the second column.]

gagl, foolish; pl. **gaigl**.

[ENF 8. ENG *gagl*, pl. *gaigliad*, *gaigiad*.]

gagros, **gagrosaith**, greed.

[ENF 6.]

gail, star; pl. **-ir**.

[ENF 6. The plural formation was added in ink. GL *gail*.]

gair, merry; **ger-**, **gairwen**, mirth, fun; **gairion**, jester (pl. **gairyn**); **gairuid**, funny.

[ENF 3. The alternative **ger-** (sc. **gerwen**) was written later above **gairwen**. This group of

forms replaces the entries *dairiol* 'funny', *dairion* 'merry' and *dairwen* 'mirth'.]

galad, dawn.

[ENF 6. GL *gala* 'light, daylight'.]

gall, wide, broad. (**zaldá* = Q *halda*.)

[ENF 3. This replaces the entry *all*. The *h* was added to the Qenya form in ink.]

gara, throat; pl. **gery** (ONo. **garg**, **geirg**); **garion**, hauberk; pl. **garionnath**. (**gr:go* = T *gargo*, Ilk. *kark*.) Cf. Q *karko* = **griw**, alimentary canal (**grgu-*).

[ENF 13. Originally the etymology for *gara* read: "(*)*gr:go* = T *gargo*, Ilk. *kark*; cf. Q *karko*.)" The following item was a separate entry *griw*. The entries were combined by adding the "—" after the Qenya form. Note that in the etymological forms **r* has a resonant or semi-vocalic pronunciation, and **r*: represents a lengthened variety of the same sound. The entries *narw* and *amarth*, which follow this in the typescript, show the same usage.]

garob, robe.

[ENF 6. GL *garob* 'cloak, outer garment'.]

garw, shout; pl. **garwain**.

[ENF 8.]

gaug, crooked; pl. **gaug(in)**.

[ENF 8. This replaces the entry *gog* 'crooked'. ENG has *gwag*, *gog* 'crooked' pl. *gwaig* (<< *guig*).]

geryd.

[ENF 11.]

gir, interior, centre, inwards, inner parts; **girdh**, pl. inwards, entrails [Q *ir*, pl. *irdi* (**zird-*)]; **orerdh**, without bowels, pitiless; pl. **erirdh**. (Cf. Q *ulird(e)a* (**ur'-irda*).)

[ENF 12. The brackets around the first etymology were added by hand in the original.]

gist, knows; masc. **gisteg**, pa.t. **gaist**.

[ENF 13. GL has *ista-* 'know, am aware, perceive, feel', pret. *aisi*. QL under the root ISI⁽¹⁾ mentions "Gn. GIS- or IS."]

gladwen, sunshine.

[ENF 8. ENG *gladwen* 'radiance'.]

glaith.

[ENF 11.]

glaithfedhui.

[ENF 11. See *fedhui*.]

glaiw, light.

[ENF 6. Ink entry.]

glamm, hatred.

[ENF 6. **glám** >> **glamm**. This follows the entry *thamb* 'tongue'. GL *glâm* 'hatred'.]

glamhaith, **glabhaith**, a blaze. (**g'lamektá*.)

[ENF 13. The gloss was originally typed "ablaze", and a vertical line was drawn to separate the two words.]

glann, clean; pl. **glainn**.

[ENF 3. This follows the entry *agladhren* 'radiant'. GL has *glan* 'clean, pure', said to have meant originally "bright".]

glarw, ray, radiance; pl. **glerw**.

[ENF 8. Cf. GL *glaros* 'glare, blaze, splendour', *glarw*, *glarwed* 'bright'.]

glewin.

[ENF 11.]

glí, honey; **glinui**, honey-bee.

[ENF 12. Cf. GL *glis* 'sweet', *glist* 'sugar', and *neglis* 'honey'.]

glib, sticky.

[ENF 6. Cf. GL *glib* n. 'drop of water', adj. 'liquid'.]

glich.

[ENF 11.]

glidheb, like honey.

[ENF 12.]

glór, gold.

[ENF 6. GL *glôr*.]

Glorund, *Laurundo*.

[ENF 6. Ink entry following *gund* 'dragon'. The letter *g* is written above the middle of **Glorund**, perhaps indicating that the second component *-und* does indeed represent the softened form of *gund*. GL has *Glorunn* 'the great dragon slain by Turumart'.]

gó, son; pl. **guin**. **gyon*, cf. Q *ion*, *yondi*.

[ENF 10. This entry originally read: "gó, son; pl. **gui**." GL has a deleted entry *go-*, *gon-* 'son of', a patronymic prefix, compared to Q *yô*, *yondo*.]

{**gog**, crooked.}

[ENF 6. This entry was added at the top of the third column, and later struck through, apparently

replaced by *gaug* 'crooked', with the form *gog* given a new meaning. See the next entry.]

gog, nimble.

[ENF 6. Ink entry at the top of the fourth column. This is a curious reversal of the meaning in GL, which has *gog* (1) 'clumsy', (2) 'left hand'.]

gól, song, also **golyn**; **gúl**, he sang.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *gond*. The alternative form and related verb were added in ink.]

golodh [gnome], pl. **gelydh**.

[ENF 8. << "(n)g~~ol~~oth, gnome; pl. g~~oly~~th." The entire original entry (including the gloss) was struck through, and the replacement forms (without gloss) written in the top margin of the column. ENG has *g~~ol~~oth* (<< *g~~ol~~t*) 'gnome' with the definite plural forms *i~~ng~~oluith* (<< *i~~ng~~uilt*), *i~~ng~~olthor*. The GLS noun declensions have † *gól* 'a gnome', pl. *guil(t)*, dual *golui*. Cf. GL *golda* 'gnome'.]

Golodh, pl. **Gelydh** & collective **Golodhrim**, the *Noldoli*, gnomes, or deep-elves: **Gole(i)dhian**, their realms; **geleidhian**, **goeledhian**. *Ngol(o)dō* = *Q noldo*, *T goldo*.

[This follows the entry *Tiledh*, in ENF 10. The *e* in **Gelydh** is written heavily over another letter. **Gole(i)dhian** >> **Gole(i)dhian**. The alternative forms of this regional name are written in the bottom margin. The etymological stem-form and cognates are written in the right margin. GL has *goldothrim* 'the people of the gnomes', *goldobar*, *goldomar* 'Gnomeland'.]

golw, a stink (**z~~ol~~wé*: = *Q olwe*) pl. **gyly**, also **golbh**, pl. **gylbh**; **golwai**, stinking (**z~~ol~~wéya* = *Q olwea*).

[ENF 12. Possibly *gulw* >> *golw*; and *gulbh* >> *golbh*. Cf. GL *golog*, *golw* 'stinking', *golod*, *g~~olc~~* 'stink, stench'.]

gond, **gonn**, rock.

[ENF 6. GL *gonn* (<< *gond*) 'great stone, rock'.]

gonnen, of stone; pl. **gennin**.

[ENF 8. *gonnin* >> *gennin*. ENG *gonnen*, pl. *gonnin*.]

go-nod, to count; inf. **gonoth**, 3 sg. **genyd**, **goenyd**, pl. **goenoedi**, **genedi**; pa.t. **genynt**, **goenynt**; pl. **genynni**, or more recent **goenoedaint**, **genedaint**, pl. **gonedenni**.

[ENF 12. See *gwa-*, *go-* 'together', *noth* 'number'.]

gorch, *bear, fierce fighter; pl. **gerchir** (= bears, ***gyrch**).

[ENF 12. See *magli*.]

gorod, chief (n.); pl. **gorodwaith**, **gorodant**, †**geryd**.

[ENF 8. The last plural form was added by hand. ENG *gorod* 'chief, lord, master', pl. *gorodant*.]

gorth, hearth, fireplace.

[ENF 3. This replaces the entry *borth*, *bordh* 'hearth'. Also cf. GL *gorthin* 'fane, temple'.]

gorw, oak; pl. **gorwant**.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *tathrin* 'willow'. The plural form was added in ink. Original **gorm** was later changed to **gorw**, and at the same time the plural **gormant** was changed to **gorwant**. The forms are underlined. Cf. GL *grôn* 'oak, oaktree, and also oakwood (material)'.]

gost, fear.

[ENF 6.]

graim, pl. **grim**.

[ENF 12. These forms were added hastily at the end of the entry *gorch* 'bear, fierce fighter'. There is no gloss and the readings are very uncertain (possibly **graun** and **grun**). Perhaps cf. GL *grum*, *gruim* 'fierce'.]

graug, demon; pl. **graugir**.

[ENF 8. GL *graug*.]

grond, **gronn**, cave; pl. **grynn**.

[ENF 6. The plural was added in ink. Cf. GL *grūd* 'cavern'.]

grug, angry, grieved.

[ENF 3.]

gruith, anger, resentment.

[ENF 3. << "fierce rage" ENF 7. GL *gruith* 'deed of horror, angry or violent act, vengeance'.]

gú.

[ENF 11.]

{**gund**, dragon.}

[ENF 6. Ink entry. This was replaced by the entry *cunn* 'dragon'. GL s.v. *Glorunn* 'the great dragon slain by Turumart' compares *gunn*,

although there is no entry for this word. See *Glorund*.]

gurdh, gurdh-, death.

[ENF 6. << **gurth, gurdh-**. GL *gurthu* 'death'.]

gwá, wind; pl. **gwain**.

[ENF 8. GL *gwá*.]

gwá-, **go-**, prefix, together, co(n)-.

[ENF 10. The acute is used to mark stress here, and serves to indicate that the form of the prefix is *gwa-* when it receives stress, but *go-* when the stress is on the following syllable. GL *gwa* 'together', with unaccented form *go-*.]

gwab, garment; pl. **gwablith**, sg. collective; pl. **gwaib**.

[ENF 8. ENG *gwab* 'garment', (pl.) *gwablith* 'clothes'.]

gwadh, pl. **gwaidh**, bark, skin, peel (**wada*, cf. **swada* in Q *fara*, fur, fell; T *suada*, hide, Ilk. *swat*, bark); N. **fadhw**, parchment (= *swadwé* *), Ilk. *swöt*.

[ENF 8. The last Ilkorin cognate was added by hand. ENG *gwath* 'bark', definite plural *ingwathin*.]

gwag, soft.

[ENF 6.]

gwai, sea.

[ENF 6. Ink entry following *thlos* 'shore'.]

gwaist, is aware, recognises; pa.t. **guist**, or **gwestaint**. (**zist-*, *wa-zist*.)

[ENF 13. "recognises" was added by hand. The first *z* is modified by hand from a typed "z", the second was inserted by hand in the typed form *wa-ist*. See *gwa-*, *go-* 'together, co(n)-', *gist* 'knows'. GL has *gwista* pret. *gwais* 'be ignorant, not to know', with the *gw-* representing a form of the negative prefix *û-*.]

gwaithlos.

[ENF 6. Ink entry without gloss, following *thlos* and *gwai*.]

gwant.

[ENF 11. GL has *gwant* (1) adj. 'beautiful, fair', (2) 'loveliness'.]

gwanwen, swan; pl. **gwenwin**.

[ENF 8.]

gwár, town; pl. **gwair**.

[ENF 8. Cf. GL *Gwâr* 'the town on the round Hill'.]

gwardh (dh-), dead.

[ENF 6. << **gwarth (dh-)**.]

gwas, field; pl. **gwais**.

[ENF 8. Cf. GL *gwast* 'dwelling'.]

gwath, to strip.

[ENF 8. << "gwath, bark; no pl."]

gwedhion husband; **gweth**, wife (pl. **gwethir**); **gwedhw**, matrimony, **wed-*: cf. Q *veru*, *vesse*, *vesta*, &c.

[ENF 4. **gwidhion** >> **gwedhion**. **gwithir** >> **gwethir**.]

gweg, male, man; pl. **gwaith**, folk, co[n]str[ued] as sg.; pl. **gwí**, men.

[ENF 8. This expands a previous version, "gweg, man; pl. gwaith," ENF 6, in which the plural form was added later. ENG *gweg* 'man', pl. *gwaig* (<< *gwaig*) 'men', *gwaith* (<< *gwaith*) 'people'. The GLS noun declensions have *gweg* 'man', pl. *gui(n)* (<< *gweig*) 'men', *gweith* 'people'. GL *gweg*, pl. *gwaith*.]

Gwenn, one of the race of elves proper, or light-elves (sometimes called the jewel-elves), pl. **gwin**, & collective **gwenlhai**; *Gwendi-* = Q *Qen*, pl. *Qendi*, T *Bende*.

[ENF 10. This follows the entry *Uidhel*. The etymological stem-form and cognates are written in the right margin. GL has *Cwenn* "original name of any member of (the) whole *Eglothrím* (Eldalie) ... but becoming applied to the Ilcorthlim, as opposed to *Coreglath*, did not become the name of all (the) race until the reunion in Tol Erethrin.]"

gwerin, enclosure; pl. **gweriniath**.

[ENF 8.]

gwesg, weakly.

[ENF 11. The gloss was added later by hand.]

gwib, teors. (**wikw-*) pl. **gwibi**.

[ENF 12. Old English *teors* 'penis'.]

{**gwind, gwin**, woman.}

[ENF 6. This was replaced by the entry *uin* 'woman'. GL *gwin* 'woman'.]

hai, scorn. (**peia* = Q *pea*, T *pia*.)

[ENF 10.]

haib, hungry, pl. **haibin**; Q *saisa*.

[ENF 3. This replaces the entry *saig*. QL has *saiga* 'hungry'.]

hais, hunger; Q *saiste*.

[ENF 3. This replaces the entry *sais*. QL has *saïke* 'hunger'.]

haith, moist (**sikta*); pl. **hith**.

[ENF 13.]

halb, grass, long mowing grass. (Q *salqe*.)

[ENF 13. **halo** >> **halb**. This may be intended to replace the next entry. GL has *calw* 'green shoot, sapling, sprout', with "lw pronounced lb finally."]

half, grass.

[ENF 6. Ink entry following *lhas* 'leaf'.]

hant, a blow with an axe (**skantá* = Q *hanta*, T *scanta*; cf. Ilk. *hób* from *k--*.)

[ENF 8. The form *k--* is at the extreme right edge of the sheet. Perhaps cf. GL †*hanna-* 'mow, cleave'.]

harch, chill.

[ENF 9. One of three hand-written entries. This is probably intended as an alteration of *carch* 'chilly' (see above), although that entry was not deleted.]

hardh, wounded, pl. **he(i)rdh**.

[ENF 13. This entire entry is overwritten, but where the writing can be made out, it merely repeats what was originally typed. See *harw* 'wound'.]

harn.

[ENF 11.]

harw, wound; pl. **hery**, **herw** (ONo. **heirü**). **skar-wé*.

[ENF 13. All of the *h*'s in this entry were written by hand over typed *z*'s. Note that Tolkien occasionally used "z" with the intention of modifying it to "3". GL has *harog*, *harw* 'wolf', but perhaps cf. *cama* 'gore, blood, especially fresh blood'.]

haud, seat.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. << **hód**.]

heb, about.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. GL *heb* 'round about, around'.]

helai, fence (**pelesa* = Q *peler*, *peles-*, T *pelera*, Ilk. *fels*.)

[ENF 8. The Telerin and Ilkorin cognates were added by hand. GL has *pelu-* 'fence, enclose'.]

henn, eye; pl. **hinn**. (**ske-ndá* = Q *hen*, *hendi*.)

[ENF 8. This expands a previous version, "hend, henn, eye," which follows the entry *taul* 'foot' in ENF 6. ENG *hen(n)* 'eye', pl. *hinn*. GL *hen* 'eye'.]

hí, sap, juice; pl. **hiath**. (**pisye* = Q *pihye*, T *pirie*, Ilk. *fiss*.)

[ENF 13. Possibly *pirie* >> *piri*, as the entry was being typed.]

himp, jewel.

[ENF 6.]

hír, lord.

[ENF 6. Changed from "sír, stream". GL has *sír* 'river', and compares *hîr* 'care, anxiety, heed' with Q *hêru* 'lord'.]

hist, spits, masc. **histeg**; pa.t. **haist**, or **histaint**. (**pst-*.)

[ENF 13. **his** >> **hist**. **hiseg** >> **histeg**. **hisaint** >> **histaint**. Note that in the etymological form **s* has a resonant or semi-vocalic pronunciation.]

hiw, rich. (**pingwé*.)

[ENF 13. QL has *pingwa* 'fat, rich (of soil)'.]

hoith, coitus (*pukta*): **hoitha-**, **háman** (mid); **hug-**, futuere, pp. **honc**, pl. **hyngin**; pa.t. **hync**, pl. **hyngi**; **huch**, cunnus; pl. **hych**.

[ENF 13. The parenthetical Qenya form *pukta* was added to the left of the entry. Old English *háman* (mid) 'to have intercourse (with), to marry'. Latin *futuere* 'to copulate'. Possibly **hoengin** >> **hyngin**. The final plural form **hych** was added by hand. This entry expands a previous version, "hoith, coitus (*pukta*)" ENF 8, in which the cognate form was added later. QL under PU(HU) 'generate' has *pukta-* (pret.) *pue-* and irreg. *pûke*, with the gloss *erased*.]

{**hond**, heart.}

[ENF 7. Replaced by the entry *lhonn* (see below). GL *honn* (<< **hond**) 'heart'.]

hoth, host; pl. **hyth**.

[ENF 8. This expands a previous version "hoth, host, folk," which follows the entry *glamm* 'hated' in ENF 6. GL *hoth* 'folk, people, † army'.]

huiriaith, hyriaith, gale. (✓ *suru-*, to blow.)

[ENF 12. Tolkien typed “V *suru-*”, but reference to a ‘root’ fits the context, and he does use the radical sign for roots in hand-written documents.]

hún, polished, burnished, shining; **huntha-**, to burnish, polish. (**souna* = Q *sauna*, T *súna*, clean.)

[ENF 13. Possibly **soundá* >> **souna*. GL *sôn*⁽¹⁾ ‘pure, clean’, *sô-* ‘wash clean, bathe’ (pret.) *sôthi*, *sûvi*, *sûthi*. QL *saune* ‘a bath’, *soina* ‘clean’.]

i- is negative, added to adjectives and to nouns in a purely negative sense as:

idir, no king;

tír idir, king without a crown;

inathui = innumerable, **inathadren**, pl. **inethedrin**.

[ENF 5. This was added following the discussion of the privative prefix *ur-*. **inathadwed** >> **inathadren**, at the time the item was written. See the entries *tír* ‘king’ and *nath* ‘number’. And cf. GL prefix *il-* (*ul-*) which “denotes the opposite, the reversal, i.e. more than mere negation.”]

Im, pl. **Inwir**, collective **Imlai**, the royal-elves (high-elves), fairies.

[ENF 10. This entry was added following *Golodh*, in the bottom margin of the page. GL *im* ‘a fairy’, “one of the first tribe of the elves, or *elkor*, whose king was *Im*, or *Inweg*, also called *Githil*.”]

In, King and ancestor of the Inwir & Gwenthai.

[ENF 10. This and the next entry were added hastily following *Im*, at the bottom of the page. GL has *Inweg* ‘king of the fairies’.]

Ingwar = *Tûn*, city of In.

[ENF 10. Cf. the entry *gwâr* ‘town’.]

isteth.

[ENF 11. Cf. GL *ist* ‘feeling, sensation, notion’, *ista-* ‘know, am aware, perceive, feel’.]

Ivon = *Yavanna* *.

[ENF 6. Ink entry following *Belaurin*. GL *Ivon* = Q *Yavanna*.]

lhacha, flame.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. The final *a* appears to be written more heavily than the rest of the word, and so may have been added later (or else has been blotted out to yield *lhach*).]

lhaden, flat, smooth. (pl. **lhedin**.)

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *tumb* ‘flat vale’. **lhadin** >> **lhaden**. Plural added in ink. GL *ladin* ‘level, smooth’.]

lhai, folk, host, people. (**léye*, Q *lie*.)

[ENF 13. This expands the item *lhai* ‘folk’ included under the original entry *lhî* ‘many’ (see below).]

lhaig, sharp.

[ENF 6.]

lhaiw, green.

[ENF 6. GL *laib* ‘green’.]

lhamb, **lham**, tongue.

[ENF 6. GL *lam* ‘tongue’.]

lhann, broad; pl. **lhainn**. (= *plandá*.)

[ENF 8. This probably expands on “**lhann**,” an ink entry without gloss in ENF 6. GL *land*, *lann* ‘broad’.]

lhant, pl. **lhaint**, path.

[ENF 3, 7. The GLS examples of vowel mutation include *lant* ‘a road’, *leint* ‘roads’.]

lhas, leaf.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. GL *lass* ‘a leaf’.]

lhaur, red.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. Cf. GL *laur* ‘threatening, foreboding, darkling’.]

lhê, finger. [**lepe*.] pl. **lhaith** (*lept*-).

[ENF 13. This entry was added at the bottom of the first column. ENF 6 has simply “**lhê**, finger.” GL *leptha*, *lemp* ‘finger’ pl. *lephthin*.]

lhesg, sedge.

[ENF 11. The gloss was added later by hand.]

lhí, many, a number. (**lē*.)

[ENF 13. This expands the first item of a previous version, “**lhî**, (n.) many, a number; **lhai**, folk” ENF 6, which follows the entry *hoth* ‘folk’. The original as typed read: “**lhî**, folk.” GL *lî* ‘folk, many people’.]

lhid-, float, sail; pa.t. **lhint**, pl. **lhinni**.

[ENF 10. The glosses and grammatical forms were all added by hand. Cf. GL *lud[-]* ‘flow, stream, float’.]

lhif, drinks; ONo. pa.t. **heilf**, **hailf**, & pp. **half** (but association with the present was lost, whence both a new pres. **hilf** and a new pa.t. **lhip** or **lhifaint**); **slq-*, *slp-*;

pa.t. *sl:q-*, etc.; cf. Q *sulpe*, *salpe*, sips, tastes.

[ENF 13. **lhib** >> **lhif**. **lhibaint** >> **lhifaint**. Note that in the etymological forms **l* and **l̥*: are short and long resonant or semi-vocalic sounds. GL has *lib-* 'to drip' (pret.) *limpi*, and *limp*, *limpelis* 'the drink of the fairies'. QL *sulp-* 'lick (up), sup (up)', *salpa-* 'take a sup of, sample, sip'.]

lhigen, few, little; pl. **lhigin**.

[ENF 8. ENG has *ligen* 'small'. See the next entry.]

lhigin, small.

[ENF 6. This follows the entries *beleg* 'huge' and *peleg* 'axe'. << **ligin**.]

lhim, wet; **lhip**.

[This follows the entry *tarch*, in ENF 6. The second form was added later.]

lhinc, ice.

[ENF 6. Ink entry.]

lhind, **lhinn**, arrow.

[ENF 6. << **plind**, **plinn**. The forms are underlined. Cf. GL *pilon* 'arrow, dart'.]

lhing, cool.

[ENF 6. The gloss was added later.]

lhith, dust.

[ENF 6.]

lhiw.

[ENF 11.]

lhiw, worm. (**slingwé*.)

[ENF 13, and 11 (without gloss). GL has *ling* 'small snake', *lingwir* 'dragon'.]

lhom, shadow.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *dōr* 'land'. **lom** >> **lhom**. GL *lōm* 'gloom, shade'.]

lhonn, pl. **lhynn**, heart. (Q *londa*.)

[ENF 3. << "hond, heart" ENF 7. Both of the l's and the Qenya form were added later in ink.]

lhú.

[ENF 11. Cf. GL *lu* 'occasion, time', *lūtha-* (1) 'pass, of time', (2) 'come to pass, occur'.]

lhuaith.

[ENF 8. This entry is between *fion* 'mortal man' and *lhann* 'broad'. No gloss is given.]

lhub, n. fat.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. GL *lub* 'fat, fat flesh'.]

lhui, pale. (**sleiwa* = Q *laiwa*, T *liva*, Ilk. *slíw*.)

[ENF 10. This expands a previous version, "lhui, pale," in ink on ENF 6. Cf. GL *lui* 'blueness, livor, livid mark', *luithon* 'sky'.]

lhuin, pool.

[ENF 6.]

lung, heavy.

[ENF 6. GL *lung* 'heavy, grave, serious'.]

loloth, poplar-tree; pl. **lylyth**, **lolo**thyn.

[ENF 3. << "lalath, poplar", replacing **lolo** (a false start), ENF 7. This draft version immediately followed *aigos* 'pine', and replaced *agir* 'poplar' (deleted from ENF 6).]

luith, **lhuth**, magic, spell. (**loktu*.)

[ENF 12.]

mab, hand.

[ENF 6. GL *mab* 'hands'.]

mablui, pale-handed.

[ENF 6. Ink entry following *lhui* 'pale'. Cf. GL *mab* 'hands', and *glui* 'snow', which mentions *Mablui* 'Hand of Snow'.]

magli, a bear (ONo. **matgli** = honey-eater, a nickname of *gorch*, a bear). **Gormagli**, Great Bear, a name given to Túrin by the Gnomes of Nargothrond = Q OROMATSILE: Q *ile*, honey. He was also called by them *Mornvegil*, Black Sword (Q *Mormakil*).

[ENF 12. Note that GL has *magli* 'a great sword', and this forms the second element of *Mormagli* 'Black sword', an earlier conception of the name for Túrin given here as *Mornvegil*.]

Maileg = Q *Melko*. (**Mailikó*.)

[ENF 13. GL has *Belcha* 'Lord of utter heat and cold, of violence and evil'.]

maith, ravishment; **maitha-**, to ravish, pa.t. **mebaint**. [*mapta-*, *mapant-*.]

[ENF 12. The forms in brackets were added later by hand. Though not marked as such, they appear to be etymological forms, or possibly cognates. This entry expands a previous version, "maith, seizure (**mapta*); maitha-, ravish," ENF 8, the second item of which was added by hand. Cf. GL *maitha* 'rule, govern, wield control, hold'.]

maithion, ravisher (also **maithweg**).

[ENF 12.]

malen, wan, pale; pl. **melin**.

[ENF 13.]

malw, yellow.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *lhaiw* 'green'.
GL *malon* 'yellow'.]

marn.

[ENF 11. Cf. GL *maron*, *marn* 'ripe'.]

maur, good; pl. **maur**; **moir**, n. sg. goods.

[ENF 10. This entry originally read: "**maur**, good; pl. **moir**." This was revised to: "**maur**, good; pl. **moir** †, **maur**." (This means **moir** is an archaic or poetic plural form.) Subsequently the entry was changed again to the version given. This entry expands a previous version, "**maur**, good" (<< "**mór**, good") ENF 6, which follows the entry *feg* 'bad'. GL has *mora* 'good'.]

megil, *sword; pl. **megiliath**.

[ENF 12. See the entry *magli*.]

meriad, to dwell, live, stay; past **meriaint**.

[ENF 8. GL *mara*-, (*mbara* 'dwell'.)]

midh, mist, drizzle. (**míye* = Q *mie*, T *mire*, Ilk. *migg*.)

[ENF 13. The form was typed **Midh**, suggesting a possible association with the following entry *rhim* 'ring, circle', which compares the name *Mithrim*.]

mind, **minn**.

[ENF 6. Ink entry without gloss. GL has *min* 'one, single', *mintha* 'in one place, together'.]

mindeb, pl. **mindib**, a crown.

[ENF 11.]

minedh, fine, slender; pl. **minidh**.
(**miníya* = Q *minya*.) comparative,
miniant.

[ENF 12. The etymological form is split between two lines in the original, *min-* *-íya*. The correct reading may be *min-íya*, intended to show a morpheme boundary.]

morn, black, dark; pl. **myrn**.

[ENF 8. GL *morn* 'dark, black'.]

mui, crumb. (**smeigé* = Ilk. *smíg*, T *mige*, Q *mie*.)

[ENF 10.]

muig, cat.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *fand* 'dog'. GL *miog* 'cat'.]

nabhru, booty; **naw** (= *nāma*.)

[ENF 6. The entry originally read: "**nabru**, booty." Cf. GL *nab-* 'take, lay hold of'.]

nad thing, pl. **naid**.

[ENF 4. This entry was added in ink following the discussion of *bal-*. GL *nath* 'thing, affair, matter'.]

naich, pain.

[ENF 6.]

naigros, anguish.

[ENF 6.]

nainn, blue; pl. **ninn**. (**nindyá*.)

[ENF 13. GL has *nind*, *ninn* 'blue stone, turquoise', *nim* 'pale blue, blue green'.]

nann, **nand**, dale.

[ENF 6. GL *nand*, *nann* 'a field acre'.]

narog, violent (of water, rain, &c.), torrential; pl. **nerig**.

[ENF 3. This entry was added by hand following the entry *grug* 'angry', at the bottom of the page. See *arog*.]

narw, pain; pl. **nerw** (**nr:gwé* = Q *narwe*, T *narge*); cf. **dre**, wearisome, irksome
(**nrga* = T *nirga*, painful)

[ENF 13. For the usage of **r*: and **r* here, see the annotation to the entry *gara*.]

nath, number, pl. **nathrim**.

[ENF 4. **noth** >> **nath**. The plural form was added later. GL has *tathn* 'number', *tathna-* 'number, count, reckon'. See *únoth* and *ornath*.]

naud, treasure.

[ENF 6. << "**nod**, gem".]

naugl, dwarf.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *fang* 'beard'. GL *naug*, *naugli* 'dwarf'.]

{**naul**, head.}

[ENF 6. This was replaced by *nod* 'head', apparently at the same time that *nod* 'gem' was altered to *naud* 'treasure'. GL has *nól* 'head', said to be derived from *nold*.]

ne(i)rion, hero; pl. **nerionnin**.

[ENF 13. Cf. GL *nert* 'prowess, a feat, strength', *nerthi* (1) 'manhood, manliness', (2) 'virtue'.]

nelyn.

[ENF 11.]

nen, water.

[ENF 6. GL *nenn* (<< *nen*) 'water, river'.]

neth, nose; pl. **nith**.

[ENF 6. << **nheth**. The plural form was added later.]

nimp, indecl. wan, sickly.

[ENF 13. "indecl." = indeclinable (adjective), i.e. the same form in both singular and plural. GL *nimp* 'pallid'.]

nín, **nírnaith**, weeping.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *núr* 'tear'. Cf. GL *nínios* 'lamentation, dropping of tears', *nirnaithos* 'great lament'.]

nír, tear.

[ENF 6. Cf. GL *núr* 'grief, sorrow', *nín*, *nien(n)* 'tear'.]

niw.

[ENF 11. Perhaps cf. GL *niwin* 'female bee'.]

nod, head.

[ENF 6. This entry was added at the top of the second column. It replaces the entry *naul* 'head'. Cf. GL *nod* 'forward, on, advance'.]

norn.

[ENF 11. Cf. GL *norm* 'wheel'.]

noth (*notta*) number; pl. **nyth**.

[ENF 12. This entry was added by hand at the bottom of the page. It is probably a revision of the entry *nath* (<< *noth*) 'number', though that entry was not deleted.]

núd, wet.

[ENF 8. ENG *núd*.]

nui, a bee; pl. **nuiar**.

[ENF 12. GL has *nio*, *nion* 'bee'.]

nuin, mind, thought.

[ENF 6. Ink entry following *bronnui* 'steadfastness' (see above).]

nún, sinking, going down, to sink, set; also in ONo. **nuvn**, **numhn** (**numne*); 3 sg. **ný**, masc. **nuveg**; pa.t. **nyvaint**, older **ní** (still used in *úr ní*, the sun set); pp. **nofn**, down, set. **Nún**, is used = West, whence **núnod**, to wester; **núnadol**, westering.

[ENF 12. At the end of the word **ný**, another letter, possibly **w**, was either heavily typed over the original or has been struck out. The remark on *núnod*, and the final item *núnadol*, were added by hand. **nunda** >> **núnod**. Cf. GL *num-*

'sink, decline, slope down, descend', *nûmin* 'the west, sinking'.]

núr, muscle. (**snóra*, Ilk. *snór*.)

[ENF 10.]

ó, to, on (**apa* = *aa* = *á* = *au*, unaccented *o*; cf. T *pa*); **oga**, above, on top of — cf. *cá*.

[ENF 8. Note that the cross-reference is to an entry on ENF 6. Cf. GL *od¹* 'at, up to, against', which has the form *og* before *l*.]

odog, much, abundant; pl. **ydig**, **edyg**.

[ENF 8. The second plural form was added by hand. ENG *odog* 'large in quantity, much, abundant'. GL *odog* 'mighty, great, violent, excessive, exceeding, very'.]

oif, terror, phantom. (**okswe* = Q *oswe*.) pl. **oifir**.

[ENF 12.]

oith, feud; pl. **uith**. (= Q *ohta*, war.)

[ENF 13. GL has *goth* 'war, strife'.]

ólin, elm; pl. **-iniath**.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *orn* 'tree'. **aulin** >> **ólin**. The original form was underlined. The plural formation added in ink.]

orch, orc, goblin.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. GL *orc* 'goblin'.]

oren, hot (weather); pl. **orin**.

[ENF 3. This follows the entry *aust*. **auren** >> **oren**. **aurin** >> **orin**. The GLS have *hýr*, *aur* 'sun' and *Aurin* (>> *Auroth*), a name for Úrion Fionwe.]

orn, tree; pl. **yrn**.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *gorw* 'oak'. The form is underlined. The plural was added in ink. Cf. GL *orn*, and for the development of the plural form see the GLS entry.]

ornoth, innumerable (**ernyth**).

[ENF 12. This entry was added by hand at the bottom of the page. It probably constitutes a revision of the form *ornath* 'numberless' (under the discussion of *ur-* 'without, -less'), itself a replacement for *únoth* 'without number, countless'. See *noth* 'number'.]

orost.

[ENF 11. Cf. GL *oros*, *orost* 'rising', *orosaura*, *orost* 'sunrise'.]

oroth, impetus, speed, haste, rash courage. (Cf. Q *orosta*; **orotse* ?)

[ENF 13.]

ost, city.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *gost* 'fear'. GL *ost* 'enclosure, yard, town'.]

pant, fear; **pathren**, fearful (pl. **pethrin**).

[ENF 8. The second item was added by hand. ENG *pant* (<< *cwant*) 'fear'.]

pau, sickness; pl. **pauin**. (= Q *qáme*.)

[ENF 8. This replaces the entry *cóm* 'disease'. ENG *côm* 'sickness' (pl.) *comath*.]

peda, to say; **ped**, says; masc. **pedog**, fem. pl. **pedain**; pa.t. ONo. **pint**, pl. **pinthi**, recent **pedaint**, pl. **pedenni**.

[ENF 12. GL has *cwed*-, pret. *cwenithi*-, 'say, tell'.]

peleg, axe.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *beleg* 'huge'. GL *peleg*.]

peth, word; pl. **pith**, or **pethas**.

[ENF 13. GL has *cweth* 'word'.]

Pethil, **TainBethil**, **Taniquetil*.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *tain* 'mountain'. GL has *Danigwethil*, *-gwethil* "the great mountain of Valinor, Q *Taniquetil*."]

pis, whispers; masc. **pisog**, pa.t. **pisaint**. (**kwissa*-.)

[ENF 13. **kwist*- >> **kwissa*-, as the entry was being typed. GL has *cwitha*-, [*cwi*]*thra* 'murmur, whisper', *cwist* 'a secret', *cwithri* 'whisper'.]

plados, surf, land's edge.

[ENF 11. GL has *plados*, -or 'oar'.]

poi, aft (on a ship); **poiant**, stern, pl. **poiennin**; borrowed from T *págas*, *págant*.

[ENF 10. The plural of **poiant** was added later, originally as two alternative forms: **poeiennin**, **poiannin**.]

puig, clean.

[ENF 8. ENG *puig*. GL *puig* 'clean, neat, tidy'.]

rán, moon. [Q *rana*.]

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *úr* 'sun'. **rana** >> **rán**. The Qenya cognate was added later. GL *Rân* 'the moon'.]

rhaith.

[ENF 11. Cf. GL *raith* 'extent, reach, region, sphere, district, scope'.]

rhanc, pl. **rhainc**, corpse, body of one slain in battle; **rhengi**, to slay in battle; **rhach**,

carnage, slaughter; **rhangos**, slaughter. inf. **rheing**, **rhang**, **rheng**; **rhing**. = *rankind*- = *ranyin* = *reingi(n)*. **rhangod**; **rhaith**; **rhang**, **rheigin**; **rhegint**.

[ENF 11. **rachos** >> **rach** (the last two letters of the original reading are uncertain). "**rhangos**, slaughter" was added later. The various inflected and etymological forms of the verb are given in the margin at the right. These are hastily written with some partially completed forms deleted in the act of writing. The forms **rhag**, **rhageig** (or perhaps **rhageis**) were deleted before **rhang**, **rheigin**. GL has *rag*- 'break asunder, burst', *ractha*- 'shatter'.]

rhim, ring, circle. (**p'irimbe*, cf. Q *pirimbe*.) Cf. *Mithrim*.

[ENF 13. Cf. GL *rim*⁽¹⁾ 'a strip, line, border, fringe', and perhaps *rinc* (adj.) 'circular', (n.) 'disc, rondure'.]

rhó, to arise. (**roso*-.)

[ENF 3. This entry immediately precedes *amros* 'rising, soaring, lofty'. Cf. GL *rost* 'slope, hillside, ascent', *rosta*- 'ascent, uprising, rising'.]

rhód, course, running; way, method.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *thamb* 'rigid'. The gloss was originally "free from", apparently intended to account for the meaning of the element *-rod* 'less' (see below) in the name *Erithamrod*.]

rhôg, strength.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. Cf. GL *rôg* 'doughty, strong'.]

rhogrin, doughty.

[ENF 6. Ink entry.]

rhoid (**rotya*-), to let go; 3 sg. **rhoidia**, **rhoe(i)dia**, **rhedia**; masc. **rhediog**; pa.t. **rhediain(t)**; pl. **rhedien(n)i**, pp. **rhediant**, set free.

[ENF 12.]

-rod, abstract nom.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *rhód*. The gloss was originally "less", and combined with the original meaning of *tham(b)* 'bending', provided the interpretation of the name *Erithamrod* 'the Unbending' (in the "Index of Names") as literally 'Non-flexibility'. The new gloss probably means that the suffix is used to form "abstract nom(inals)", and combined with the new meaning of *tham(b)* 'rigid' underlies the revised literal meaning of the name, 'Very-Stubbornness'.]

sag-, to fight; inf. **sagoth**, 3 sg. **saig**; pa.t. **sainc**, pl. **sengi** (or recent **segaint**, **segenni**).

[ENF 13. Cf. GL *sagruin* 'ferocious, full of hate towards', *sagruith* 'hatred, revenge'.]

{**saig**, hungry.}

[ENF 7. Replaced by the entry *haib* 'hungry'. GL *saig*.]

{**sais**, hunger.}

[ENF 7. Replaced by the entry *hais* 'hunger'. GL *saith* 'hunger']

scarn.

[ENF 11.]

segeth, sword.

[ENF 6.]

{**stroth**.}

[ENF 11.]

taglon, smith; pl. **teglyn**.

[ENF 8. This expands a previous version, "**taglon**, smith," in ink on ENF 6. GL *tagros*, *taglos* 'smith'.]

taichr, prop, support. (**tank'ru*.)

[ENF 13.]

tain, mountain.

[ENF 6.]

tain, straight; pl. **tín**. (**tegna*; Q *tína*, from **tengna* = **tingna* = *tína*.)

[ENF 12. Note that in the prehistoric Qenya forms *ng* probably represents a pure velar nasal, arising by assimilation of the etymological **g* to the following nasal. Thus **tengna* stands for **terna*, and **tingna* for **tirna*. Cf. GL *tî* (1) adj. 'straight', (2) = *tion* ('a straight line'), or *tê* ('mark, line, track, path').]

tanc, firm; pl. **tainc**.

[ENF 8, 13. ENG *tanc*, pl. *tainc*. GL *tanc* 'firm, steady, settled'.]

tangod, to fix, fixing; pa.t. **tengaint**.

[ENF 13. This expands a previous version, "**tangod**, fix up, making firm" << "firmness" ENF 8.]

tangos, firmness, steadiness.

[ENF 13.]

tarch, dry.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *glib* 'sticky'. **harch** >> **tarch**.]

tarn, gate: pl. **ternin**; **Ternin Awest** = *Ennyn Awest*.

[ENF 4. GL *tarn* 'gate'. See *aust*, *awest* 'summer'.]

tathrin, willow.

[ENF 6. GL *tathrin*.]

taul, foot; pl. **toil**.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *neth* 'nose'. The plural was added later. GL *tâl* 'foot'.]

taur, forest.

[ENF 6. GL *taur* 'dense wood or forest'.]

teiar, brick; pl. **t(i)air**. (**tésare*, Q *telar* from **terar*, Ilk. *herr*.)

[ENF 13. Possibly **pésare* >> **tésare*. In the Ilkorin form the thorn was made by typing a "b" and a "p".]

teilian, sport, jesting, play, mockery.

[ENF 13. This expands a previous version, "**te(i)lian**, play, sport (cf. Q *talien*)" ENF 3 << "**teilian**, sport, play" ENF 7. The GLS examples of vowel mutation include *teilian* 'mockery' and *teilin* 'stunt, jest'.]

telum, sky.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *gail* 'star'. GL *telm*, *telum* 'roof, sky'.]

tha-, to make cause to be; inf. **thau**, or **thā**, 3 sg. **tha**, masc. **thaug**, **thog**; pa.t. **aist**, masc. **astig**; pp. **ast**, or **thant** (**s'ta-*, *asti-*). From this arises the causative suffix, **-tha**, inf. **-tho**, 3 sg. **tha** (masc. **thog**), pa.t. **-aist**.

[ENF 13. The alternative form of the infinitive was added by hand, and the reading might be **thō**. 3rd singular **thaw** >> **tha**. Perhaps masculine **thaweg** >> **thaug**.]

thain, level, even. (**stainá* = Ilk. *stain*, Q *saina*, smooth; T *staino*, a plain.)

[ENF 10.]

thala, valiant; pl. **thely**. (**stalga*.)

[ENF 13. There is an earlier version of this entry, "**thala**, hardy, bold" << "**thól**, hardy" ENF 6, which was never deleted.]

thalf, grease. (**stalqe*.)

[ENF 8.]

thalion, warrior hero. = *stalgond*-.

[ENF 6. The historical stem-form was added later.]

thalos, valour.

[ENF 6.]

thamb, **tham**, rigid.

[ENF 6. “bending” >> “rigid”. Cf. *Erithamrod* ‘the Unbending’ (in the “Index of Names”), and the original meaning of *-rod* = ‘-less’.]

thanc, split, cloven, forked (**stanká* = *T stanca*); pl. **thainc**. Cf. **Lamthanc**, name or kenning for a snake.

[ENF 8.]

tharn.

[ENF 11.]

thesg.

[ENF 11. Perhaps cf. GL *thisc* ‘dry, waterless’.]

thing, prince; **thingol** [=] *singoldo*.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. **thingol** >> **thing**.]

thlos, shore.

[ENF 6. Ink entry. Cf. GL *thloss*, properly ‘breaker’, but confused with *floss*, *flass*, the latter glossed ‘sea-marge, surf, foam, margin, fringe’.]

thorn, eagle; pl. **thyryn**. (Q *soron*.)

[ENF 13. GL *thorn*.]

Thorndor, Chief of Eagles. (**stor’onoturá*; cf. Q *Sorontur*.)

[ENF 13. The etymological form is split between two lines, typed as **stor’on* and *-otura*. GL *Thorndor* = *Thronдор* (‘King of Eagles’). See *thronđ*.]

thrand, **thrann**.

[ENF 11.]

thronđ, sky lord.

[ENF 11. This was added by hand to the right of *thrand*. For the significance of the gloss, cf. GL *Thronдор* ‘King of Eagles’, and also *thronđ* ‘(eyrie) pinnacle’, both related to *thorn* ‘an eagle’.]

tí, line; pl. **tiath**.

[ENF 8. ENG *tí*. GL has *tê* (= *tí*, n.) ‘mark, line, track, path’, *tion* ‘a straight line’, and *tî* (1) ‘straight’, (2) = *tion*, *tê*.]

Tiledh, pl. **Tilidh**, & collective **Tiledhrim**, the *Teleri*, or sea-elves: **Tiledhian**, their realms. *Teled-* = Q *Teler*.

[ENF 10. This follows the entry *Uidhelian*. **Telidhian** >> **Teledhian**. The etymological stem-form and cognates are written in the right margin.]

tír, king (Q *tár*); pl. **tirin**, **tiriant**.

[ENF 3. Plural forms added by hand. << **tír** ENF7. GLS *tír*.]

tith, breast, teat. (**titté*, Q *titte*.)

[ENF 10.]

tlaiw, sling. (**t:loiwe*; cf. Q *toloime*.)

[ENF 10. Possibly *t:loiwe* >> *t:loiwe*.]

tlí, butter. (**t’lépe*; cf. Q, T *telpe*, Ilk. *pilf*.)

[ENF 10.]

{**tlub**, silver. (**t’lépe*; cf. Q *telpe*; Ilk. *pil[f]*.)}

[ENF 8. The last letter of the Ilkorin cognate is only partly visible at the right edge of the sheet.]

tlui, slender. (**t:loise*; cf. Q *toloise*, rounded, cylindrical.)

[ENF 10.]

tó, fleece; pl. **tui**. (**togo*:.)

[ENF 12. GL *tô* ‘wool’.]

tonn, hole; pl. **tynn**.

[ENF 8. ENG *tonn* (*tond*) pl. *tunnin*.]

tú.

[ENF 9. This form without gloss is one of three hand-written entries. (See *coth* and *harch* ‘chill’.) Cf. GL *tû*- (1) ‘receive’, (2) ‘take’, (3) ‘get’, (4) ‘become’.]

túd, thigh; pl. **tudath**. (**teutá* = Q *tyúta*, T *túta*.)

[ENF 13. QL *tyû* ‘thigh’, *tyûte* ‘thumb’, etc.]

tuf, lump, knob; pl. **tyf**. (Q *tupse*.)

[ENF 13. GL has *tuf* ‘down, fluff’.]

tún, mound, bare hill; pl. **túnain**.

[ENF 8. The plural form was added by hand. GL has *tûn*, without any gloss or related forms.]

tumb, **tum**, flat vale.

[ENF 6. GL *tûm* (<< *tum*) ‘valley’.]

túr, power.

[ENF 6. << “king”. GL *tûr* ‘king, tur- ‘can, have power to’.]

ON **Turgon** = *Turondo*.

[ENF 6. This is one of the few handwritten entries which is not underlined. The abbreviation for “Old Noldorin” appears to the left of the column of words, and was probably added later. The entry originally read: ‘**Turgon** = **Tur(u)konda*, is **tur-gon-** fierce k.” (i.e. ‘king’).]

See *túr* 'power' and *cón* 'box' (<< 'fierce'), and cf. GSL *tír* 'king'.]

turhod, throne.

[ENF 6. Ink entry following *haud* 'seat' An alternative form **aicod** was originally listed, and later struck through.]

tyth, sweet (to the taste).

[ENF 12.]

Uidhel, pl. **Uidhil**, & collective **Uidhelhai**, elf, fairy (includes all the race of elves proper, gnomes, sea-elves, and 'ilkorins' and the royal tribe of elves proper the 'inweli' namely, the light-elves, deep-elves, sea-elves, dark-elves, and fairies (or high-elves). **Eid(e)lā* = Q *Elda*, T *Illa*).

[ENF 10. **Uidhelli** (?) >> **Uidhelai** >> **Uidhelhai**. The etymological form and cognates are written in the right margin.]

Uidhelian, Elfinesse, the realms of the Elves, also abstract; similarly **Gwennian**.

[ENF 10. **Uidhilian** >> **Uidhelian**. **Gwinnian** >> **Gwennian**.]

uin, woman; pl. **uinwaith**, sg. coll.; pl. **uinir**.

[ENF 8. This replaces *gwind*, *gwin* 'woman'. ENG *uin* 'woman' pl. *uint*, *uinir*. The GLS noun declensions have *gwein*, *gwin*, suffix *-wein*, *-win*, pl. *gwinias*, *gwinieis*, *gwinis*. GL *gwin*, pl. *gwinin*.]

{***um-**, privative prefix = un-, -less, without, &c.; before vowels, *r*, *l*, appears as **uv-**; before *n* as **uv** or **ú**; before *m* as **um**; before *d*, *b*, *g* as **unn**, **um**, **ung**; before *t*, *p*, *c* as **uth**, **uf**, **uch**; before *dr* as **udhr**; does not show mutation to either *o* or *y*; it properly only precedes nouns, from which it forms adjectives.

uvrost, dead with hope of resurrection;

uvlant, pathless;

ungorod, without a chief;

unnor, without a land;

ummast, without bread;

uthir, without a king;

ufeth, without a word;

uchuil, lifeless;

umaith, naked.

It is often however accompanied with adjective suffixes; as, **uwedhw**, not married beside **uwedheb**. Note before *g-*, *gw-* from **3*, *w* the form is **u-** as **uvost**, without a town; **udhrog**, without slaves. The accent formerly fell on the noun but now is only so kept in trisyllables, as **ungórod**. Adjectives made with this prefix are always unchanged in the plural; cf. **uchor**, an Ilkorin, late plurals **uchoriant**, **uchorlhai**.}

[ENF 4. This discussion follows the entry *únoth*. The note "before *n* as **uv** or **ú**," was added later; the original reading of the previous note was: "before vowels, *r*, *l*, *n*, appears as **uv-**". The example "**udhrog**, without slaves" and the following sentence were added later. The entire discussion of *um-* was struck through with a large "X" and replaced by the discussion of *ur-*. Cf. GL negative prefix *û-*, and derivatives *untha* 'no, none', *unweg* 'nobody, no one', fem. *umir*. For the second components of the examples given here, see *amrost* 'rising' (*bodamrost* 'resurrection'), *thant* 'path', *gorod* 'chief', *dór* 'land', *bast* 'bread', *tír* 'king', *peth* 'word', *cuil* 'life', *baith* 'clothes', *gwedhw* 'matrimony', *ost* 'city', *drog* 'slave'.]

umboth, twilight.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *lhuin* 'pool'. GL *umboth* 'nightfall'.]

únoth, without number, countless.

[ENF 4. **uvnoth** >> **únoth**. (The original reading might have been **uinoth**. The second letter was heavily deleted.) See the annotation under the discussion of the privative prefix *um-*, and the entry *nath* (<< *noth*) 'number'. GL has *udathnorol*, [*u*]*ldathriol* 'countless'.]

úr, sun; **ourū* = Q *auro*, T *ūru*.

[ENF 6. This follows the entry *galad* 'dawn'. As originally typed this read: "**hūr**, sun." The etymology was first written: "**ourə* = Q *ūru*." Cf. GLS *hŷr*, *aur* 'sun'.]

ur- (***uru-**), privative prefix 'without', -less; before noun with *a* in first syllable **or-**; with other, **ur-**; with *i-*, **yr**. (**or-** should occur before *ai* = *aī*, *akt*, etc.; **oer**, **er** before *ai* = *a* mutated; to **yr** before *eī*, *i*.)

ornath, numberless (*n*);

ormhath, **orvath**, foodless (*m*);

orvaith, unravished or garmentless (*m*, *b*);

uraithr, swordless (*eht*);

yrith, care-free (*ur-ikī*);
yrhinn, arrowless;
urrost, never coming to life;
orvab, handleless (*m*);
orhauð, **orhod**, seatless (*h*);
orsarn, stoneless (*s*);
urfuin, nightless;
orthalos, courageless;
urhonn, heartless;
ordarn, gateless;
orann, doorless;
urbeth, wordless;
yrhith, dustless;
urguil, lifeless;
urduilin, without swallows (*d*);
u(r)vrog, horseless;
u(r)dhrog, without slaves;
o(r)dhraust, without work; workless (*d*);
orvang, staffless;
orvlann, without deceit;
urorod, without chief;
orwadh, barkless;
yrwidhion, without husband;
urweth, without wife;
urwedhw, without mate [(*g*)-*w*];
urnor, landless;
ormar, houseless;
ormast, breadless;
o(r)ngolodh, without gnomes;
u(r)ngúl, without wisdom;
urgeleb, without silver.

From this has now been generalised **or-** in all cases; **ong-** before all *g-*; no mutation occurs; **ur-** before *ŭ* as *ungúl*, but **or-** mutates to *oer*, *er* in plural; **o-** before *dr = tr*, *br = pr*, *dhr = vr*, etc.

orfang beardless, pl. **erfaing**.

urduf, humorless, pl. **yrdyf**.

Now also added to adjectives, as:

orthanc, masked, pl. **oerthainc = idanc**.

[ENF 4 to 5. This discussion of the prefix *ur-* was added in ink, as a replacement for the discussion of *um-*. “*oer*, *er* before *ai* = *a*; *e* mut.” >> “*oer*, *er* before *ai* = *a* mut.; to *yr* before *ej*, *i*.” (See the discussion of mutation in the accompanying grammar.) **o(r)vrog** >>

u(r)vrog. **urwadh** >> **orwadh**. The form **urgol** (without gloss) was struck through just before the item *yrwidhion*, perhaps a false start on the subsequent item *o(r)ngolodh*. **urmar** >> **ormar**. **urmast** >> **ormast**. The word “gnomes” is actually written “nomes”. Before the item *u(r)ngúl*, Tolkien started to write **urg**, and struck this out. In *u(r)ngúl* the parenthetical *r* is a later insertion. The phrase “*o* before *dr = tr*, *br = pr*, *dhr = vr*, etc.” was added later. The form **ordlaiw** (without gloss) was struck through following the item *urduf*. **ithanc** >> **idanc**. (See the negative prefix *i-*.) For the second components of the examples given here, see *nath* ‘number’, *maith* ‘seizure’, *baith* ‘clothes’, *aithr* ‘sword’, *lhind*, *lhinn* ‘arrow’, *amrost* ‘rising’ (*bodamrost* ‘resurrection’), *mab* ‘hand’, *hauð* ‘seat’, *fuin* ‘night’, *thalos* ‘valour’, *lhonn* (<< *honn*) ‘heart’, *tarn* ‘gate’, *ann* ‘door’, *peth* ‘word’, *lhith* ‘dust’, *cuil* ‘life’, *duilin* ‘swallow’, *brog* ‘horse’, *drog* ‘slave’, *draath* ‘labour’, *bang* ‘staff’, *bland* ‘a lie’, *gorod* ‘chief’, *gwaith* ‘to strip’ (<< ‘bark’), *gwedhion* (<< *gwidhion*) ‘husband’, *gweith* ‘wife’, *gwedhw* ‘matrimony’, *dór* ‘land’, *bar* ‘house’, *bast* ‘bread’, *golodh* ‘gnome’, *celeb* ‘silver’, *fang* ‘beard’, *tanc* ‘firm’.]



Noldorin Dictionary

At some time after typing the sheets of vocabulary that we have called the “Noldorin Word-lists”, Tolkien decided to combine them into a new Noldorin Dictionary, organized on principles similar to the Gnomish Lexicon. Words etymologically related to each other would be grouped together, with derivatives listed under the more basic Noldorin word from which they derive, with the Old Noldorin form of words indicated (where different from the “modern” form) as well as prehistoric reconstructions, and with listings of cognates in Qenya, Telerin, and Ilkorin. Many of these details Tolkien had only begun to devise in the later entries on the typed sheets.

All of the A-entries that had not been deleted or replaced in the Word-lists were incorporated into the Dictionary. These entries were typed on four torn half-sheets, each folded in half again, resulting in 8 quarter-sheet slips, measuring about 4 by 5 1/4 inches. The slips were all typed separately, presumably with the half-sheets folded before being placed in the typewriter, but the pairs of slips were never torn apart. The typed entries on each of these Dictionary slips correspond to blocks of entries on the Word-list sheets; and for most of the A-entries Tolkien placed a line or pair of lines in the margin to the left of the source entries on the sheets after retyping them on the slips. Most of these entries come from ENF 3.

The 44 slips used for the rest of the Noldorin Dictionary are torn half-sheets. Most of these measure about 4 1/4 by 7 1/8 inches, but a few are as large as 5 by 8 inches. These are all handwritten in ink, with a few corrections in pencil. The slips were being used to alphabetize the entries on the sheets, and each slip contains words that begin with the same two or three letters. For example one slip has the entries *oif* and *oith*, another has *olerdh*, and a third has *orn* and *orthanc*. These Dictionary slips include almost all of the entries found on ENF 12, but only a fraction of the entries from ENF 4, 6, 8, 10 and 13. It seems clear that Tolkien abandoned this effort before it had reached the point originally intended.

One of the entries not taken up from ENF 12 was the word *magli* ‘bear’, which is shown by the Old Noldorin form *matgli* = ‘honey-eater’ to contain the root of the verb *medi* ‘eat’ (*mad* ‘eats’, etc.), and this verb does appear on the slips. It is one of the verbs whose conjugation was typed on ENF 1. There the conjugation is organized by tense and number, while on the slips the forms have been separated into those that begin with *ma-* and those that begin with *me-*. Also certain forms were added or altered in ink on the typed sheet but taken up on the slips as they were written, and at least one change on the slips (*medennig* >> *medenniog*) is not reflected on the typed sheet. All in all it seems that the Dictionary entries for this verb were taken from ENF 1.

On the other hand the forms of the verb *adag-* ‘build’ that were added in ink at the bottom of the typed sheet of conjugations show subsequent changes to the forms that appear in the typed Dictionary slips (e.g. *adabeg* >> *adageb*), and suggest that consideration of the forms of the verb may have drawn Tolkien’s attention away from his alphabetizing of the Dictionary entries. There are also three slips that contain English words and their corresponding Noldorin equivalents. The words just happen to be *build*, *builder*; *eat*, *eater*, *edible*; and *fix* — the English forms of the three verbs *adag-*, *mad-*, and *tangod-* that appear on ENF 1.

One additional typed sheet contains 10 groups of entries, similar to the groups of related words found on the later of the Wordlist sheets and on the Dictionary slips. This sheet may have been inadvertently separated from or left out of the “Early Noldorin Fragments” folder. But since the sheet was placed with the Dictionary slips, the entries have been included here in their proper order. Most of these entries, as well as certain items included on the slips (such as *hich* ‘vomits’ or *tleth* ‘sloping’), represent words newly devised or remodelled from entries in the Gnomish Lexicon, a process that Tolkien seemed compelled to continue even as he copied out verbatim entries solely for purposes of alphabetizing them.

The half-sheets on which most of the Dictionary slips are written were taken from examination notebooks. Two of these bear a small, mechanically printed date: “16/4/23”, i.e. April 16, 1923, so the Noldorin Dictionary was probably composed not long after this date.

ACH, n. waterfall; pl. **echir**.

[This is a typed entry, as is each entry below in which the basic form is all capitals. Cf. ENF *ach*.]

ADOB, n. & inf. a building, building; to build, erect. Pres. sg. **adag**, m. **adabeg**, f. **adages** (**adabes**), pl. **edegir**; pp. **adanc**, aor. **edainc**, &c.

edebion, n. builder.

(See DAB-, DAG-; **a-tak*; *adob* is from **a-tāqa*.)

[This typed entry is virtually identical to a hand-written version on another slip. There the present singular form was first given as "str. 3 sg. *adog*," with the form later changed to *adag*. (The abbreviation "str." = strong, referring to the vowel alternation within the stem of the verb.) The dictionary does not have *dab*-, *dag*-. Cf. ENF *adag*- 'to build', listed along with *edengion* 'builder' and *adob* 'a building'.]

AGLAR, n. glory; pl. **eglair**.

aglareb, pl. **eglerib**, glorious.

AGLANN, n. ray of light; pl. **eglennin**, **eglainn**.

agladhren, pl. **egledhrin** radiant.

(**a* + GAL, q.v.)

[**eglenn(in)** >> **eglennin**. Cf. ENF *aglar*; *aglareb*; *aglann*; *agladhren*. There is no entry *gal* in the dictionary, but GL has *gal*- 'shine (golden, as the Sun)'. Also cf. ENF *galad* 'dawn'.]

AI (ONo. **OI**), a cry of pain or woe.

aidh, n. pain, anguish, woe. (ONo. **oidh**. **aiya*-, Q *ea*, T *aia*.)

[Cf. GL *Ai* 'oh! of surprise, admiration, awe'.]

AIG, aj. high, steep; pl. unchanged or **aign**. (**aika*, ONo. **oig**; cf. Q *aiqa* = **aik-wa*.)

aiglir, n. peak, mountain-top.

[ENF *aig* 'high'; *aiglir* 'peak'. Cf. QL *aiqa* 'steep'.]

AIGOS, n. pine-tree; pl. **aigys**, **aigesir**. (**aikos-sa*; cf. Q *aikor*, pl. *aikori*; ONo. **oigoss**.)

[Cf. ENF *aigos* 'pine-tree', pl. *aigis*, *aigosyn*.]

AILIN, n. lake; pl. **ailiniath**. (ONo. **oilin**, Q *ailind*-, T *aili(n)s*, pl. *ailindi*.)

[Cf. ENF *ailin*.]

AITH, n. thorn, *spear; ONo. **eith**. pl. ***ith**, **eithir**. (**ekta*-, Q *eha*, sword-point.)

eitheb, thorny, sharp; pl. **eithib**.

eithran, stabbing, pricking (**eithar**, **eithrog**; pp. **eitharn**, later **eithrant**; aor. **eithern**, **eitheirniog**, later **eithraint**).

***aithr**, spearman, warrior; pl. **eithriant**, **eithair**. (Q *ehtar*.)

eithron, warrior; pl. **eithryn**.

[The plural form **eithir** was altered in ink from **eithin**. This typed entry expands a somewhat shorter, hand-written version on another slip. The Old Noldorin form is not given there; the plurals are †**ith**, **eithin**; the Qenya cognate *eha* is first glossed as 'spear point', altered to 'sword point'; and the verbal form is first cited as "**eithra**, to prick, stab." This form was later altered to **eithran**, and the stem form **eithra**- written in pencil following the gloss. The other verbal forms originate in the typed entry. In the hand-written version of the item †**aithr**, the cognate is given as Q *ehar* 'swordsman', and the noun **eithron** is not listed there. Cf. ENF *aith*; **aithr*; *eitheb*; *eithra*-, *eithron*.]

AITHL, n. spring, fount, source; pl. **eithlir**. (Q *ehtil*.)

eithlios, **ethlios**, **eithlos**, fountain.

eithlod, n. & inf. springing, welling forth; pres. **eithlad**, regular.

[Cf. ENF *aithl* 'spring, fount'; *eithlos* 'fountain'; and GL *aithla*- 'to spring from, bubble up, etc.'].]

AIW, n. bird; pl. **aiwin**, **aiwiath**. (Q *oive*.)

[Cf. ENF *aiw* 'bird' pl. *aiwyn*.]

ALCH, n. shield; pl. **elchir**. (Q *alkar*.)

alaith, n. & inf. shielding, warding off, protect(ion); pres. **elaig**, m. **eleigiog**, f. **eleigiais**; pp. **alchent**, later **alchant**; aor. **elchin(t)**, pl. **elchin(n)ir**, later **elchaint**, **-ennir**. Oldest No. pp. **elainc**, **alanc** (= Q *alantya*).

(**alakya*-. Q *alatya*, aor. *altine*, or *alantye*; T *alacha*, *alchine*.)

[Cf. ENF *alch*, pl. *alchir*, which is unglossed, although cited with Q *alkar*. The note on the oldest Noldorin past participle is an addition in ink. The etymology was typed at the top of different slip, but clearly belongs with this entry.]

ALF, n. swan; pl. **elfin**. (Q *alqa*, swan.)

elflin cygnet.

The ordinary prose word is *gwanwen*, but the diminutive *elfin* is still used.

alfuilin, used of several large white sea-birds, especially the albatross. pl. **alfuiliniath**.

[Cf. ENF *alf* and *alfuilin*, both 'swan', the latter archaic or poetic; and *gwanwen* 'swan'. The diminutive form *elfin* 'cygnet' originates here.]

ALT, n. bough, branch; pl. **ailt** (ONo. **eilt**). (Q *alda*; Noldorin *ld* occasionally to *lt* finally.)

[Cf. ENF *alt* 'branch', which was deleted. The new etymological explanation of the form may account for its reinstatement. The Old Noldorin form of the plural was *added* in ink.]

AMARTH, n. fate; pl. **emeirth**, **emerth**.

(**a-mbŕt-*. Q *ambar*, *ambart-*, T *mars*.)

amred, & in compounds **-bred**, aj. fated; pl. **emrid**, **-brid**. (**a-mbŕtá*, Q *ambarta*, T *morta*.)

[Cf. ENF *amarth*; *amred*. As typed the etymologies were both given at the end of the entry.]

AMON, n. hill; pl. **emyn**. (Cf. Q *ambo*.)

am, **am-**, adv. and prefix. up. (Q, T *amba*, *amba-*.)

[Cf. ENF *amon*; *am*.]

amoth, n. shoulder; pl. **emyth**.

(**a-mbos-t*, Q *ambos*, *ambost-*; ONo. **ambost**, **amboth**; see BOST.)

Egallmoth, 'He of the wide shoulders.' (**Eka-zalda-mbost*', Q *Ekaldamor*, *-mos*; see EG-, *Gall*.)

[Typed entry. Cf. ENF *amoth*; *Egallmoth* 'he of the wide shoulders'. The dictionary has no entries *bost*, *eg-* or *gall*. But cf. ENF *bost* (*-mmost*) 'back, from shoulder to shoulder'; *eg-* 'far', with *egall* 'very broad'; and *gall* 'wide, broad'.]

AMRENT, n. lark; pl. **emrint**.

(Q *ambarind-*.)

[Cf. ENF *amrint* 'lark', pl. *amrinviath*.]

AMROS, aj. rising, soaring, lofty; pl.

emrys. (**amba-* + **ros-sa*.)

AMROST, n. rising, esp. sunrise; pl.

emryst: **amrost úr**, sunrise.

bodamros, redivivus; pl. **boedemrys**, **bed-**, **bod-**.

bodamrost, resurrection.

amrost is also used as the infinitive, both of the old irregular verb: pres. **amró**, m. **amroig**, **amraig**, and analogical **emraig**, f. **amrois**, &c.; aor. **emrynn**, **emrynt**; p. impf. **amro(a)th**, pl. **amroethir**, **-rethir** (stem **-rosi-*; cf. Q *rosta-*, aor. *róse*, *róre*), and also of the newer derivative verb: **rhosta**, **amrosta**, m. **-rostog**, f. **-rosta**, aor. **rhestaint**.

See RHÓ.

[The plural forms of **bodamros** are additions in ink. ENF *amros*; *amrost*, with *bodamrost*, *bodramros*, all glossed in the same way. The verbs originate here, but cf. GL *amra-* 'go up and down, live in the mountains, roam, wander', and *rosta* 'ascent, (up)rising'. QL *oro-* 'rise', *rōna-* '(a)rise, ascend', (*o*)*rosta* 'ascension'. There is no entry *rhó* in the dictionary, but cf. ENF *rhó* 'to arise'.]

amvenn, aj. & av. uphill; arduous, difficult, tiresome. (Q *ambapenda*, T. *ambabenda*; ONo. **ambbhend**.) See BEND.

amvinn, pl. of preceding, also n. slope, incline, hillside (viewed from the bottom), pl. **amvinniath**.

[This typed entry is based on a slightly different, hand-written version on another slip. There the glosses 'arduous, difficult, tiresome' are said to be "fig." = figurative; the Old Noldorin form is **am(b)bhend**; the item *amvinn* is simply glossed as 'an uphill slope'; and the cross-reference is to *benn*, rather than *bend*. See the entry *benn* below, and cf. ENF *benn* 'inclined, sloping', listed with *amvenn* 'uphill'.]

ANC, n. spear; pl. **engin**.

e(i)ngion, spearman, *warrior.

[Cf. ENF *anc* 'spear'; *engion* '*warrior'.]

ANG, n. iron; pl. **angath**, fetters.

angeb, [pl.] **engib**, like iron.

angren, [pl.] **engrin**, of iron.

(Q *anga*, T *anga*, Ilk. *ank*.)

ANGBANN, ONo. **Angband**; see **BANN**.

[Cf. ENF *ang*. GL has adj. *angrin* 'of iron, iron', and *Angbann(in)* 'the Hells of Iron', and compares Q *anga*, s.v. *ang*.]

ANN, n. door; pl. **ennyn**. (Q *andon*, pl. *andondi*, & *ando*, pl. *andoli*.)

Ennyn-Awest, the Gates of Summer, an elfin festival = Q. *Andonavestan*. Also called *Teirn-Awest*.

[Cf. ENF *ann*; *EnnynAwest*; and *tarn* 'gate', under which *Ternin Awest* is equated with *Ennyn Awest*.]

ANT, n. face, front, forward surface, &c.; pl. **ennir**.

annas, face, countenance; pl. **ennais**. (Cf. Q *anta*, cheek.)

athra- (ONo. **anthra-**), to face, look in a certain direction, oppose. Pres. sg. **annar**, m. **athrog**; pp. **annarn**, later **athrant**; aor. **enneirn**, or **ethraint**.

enne(i)rion, adversary, rival.

[ENF *ant*; *annas*.]

ARCH, aj. rough; pl. **e(i)rch**.

archos, roughness, ruggedness, rudeness.

[Cf. Q *ráqa*: *a-rak-wa*.]

[ENF *arch*. For the derivative noun cf. GL *archos* 'savagery'. The etymological comparison was added in ink, with the brackets Tolkien usually employs for this when writing by hand.]

ARN, n. child; pl. **eirn**, **ern**, **ernir**. (Q *arne*, T *ar*, pl. *arni*.)

[Cf. ENF *arn*, pl. *ern*, *ernir*, *aim*; QL *ar* (*arn*-) 'child'.]

AROG, aj. swift; pl. **arogin**, later **eryg**, **erig**. (Q *arauka*.)

[Cf. ENF *arog*.]

ASG, n. bone; pl. **asgath**. (T *axas*, pl. *axati*.)

asgatheb, bony.

[ENF *asg*. The cognate and adjective originate here]

avod, av. again, back again, in return.

See **BOD**.

[Typed etnry. Cf. ENF *avod*. There is no entry *bod* in the dictionary, but ENF has *bod*, adv.

'back'. Also cf. the prefix in *bodamros*, *bodamrost* above under *amrost*.]

AWEST, n. summer, also **AUST**; pl. **ewaist**. (**awésta-*, **austa-* : Q *avesta*, T *austa*.)

oren, hot (weather), pl. **orin**. (**aurina-*, **aurind-* : Q *aurin*, T *aurina*.)

[Cf. ENF *aust*, *awest*; *oren*. As typed the etymologies were both given at the end of the entry. QL has *aurin* 'warm', *aurinde* 'pleasant warmth, summer'.]

bad, n. way. pl. **baid**.

[ENF *bad*.]

benn (ONo. **bend**), pl. **binn**. slanting, sloping, up or down hill. Hence **amvenn** (**am(b)bhend**), **dadvenn** (**datbhend**), adjs. and advs. uphill, downhill. (arduous, easy, &c.) [**bendā* = T *benda*.]

binn, n. a slope, alp. pl. **binniath**. [**bendē* = T *bende*.]

[Cf. ENF *benn* 'inclined, sloping'; *binn* 'a slope, hillside, bank'. The etymologies were given together at the end of the entry.]

blaud, pride;

blodren arrogant; pl. **blodrin**.

Balvlaud, overweening pride;

orvlod, without pride, spiritless.

[Entries on typed sheet. Cf. ENF prefix *bal-* (giving an evil sense); and privative *ur-*, *or-* 'without, -less'.]

bog, price, cost;

orvog, priceless;

dammog, valueless;

bogodog, dear;

bogligen, cheap.

Bagarth, market.

[Entries on typed sheet. Cf. ENF *bag-* 'to sell, trade'; privative prefix *ur-*, *or-* 'without, -less'; negative *dan-*; *odog* 'much, abundant'; *lhigen* 'few, little'; and GL *bageth* 'market'. Also see *garth*, below.]

boir, **boer**, n. heat, rage. [**mburīā*.]

bordh, hot, raging, wroth. pl. **byrdh**. [**mbūrīa*.]

[The meanings have been reversed from ENF *bordh* 'heat, rage' and *boir*, *boer* 'hot, raging'.]

cara, to make, do, perform, act (trans. and absolute); **carach**, to make oneself, become; pa. t. **agor**, pl. **agori**, or **egerni**; pp. **agarn**, often in compounds **-carn**, **-garn**;

crenni, to finish, complete, accomplish: 3 sg. **craint**, masc. **cranneg**; pa. t. **crennaint** or **agrain**, 3 sg. **agrennig** (masc.); pp. **agrant**.

Cranthir, adj. perfect.

[Entries on typed sheet. The 3. sg. form **craint** is altered in pencil from **crain**. Cf. ENF *carbh* 'deed'. GL has (*car-* >>) *cartha-* 'make, finish'; *cara* 'deed, act'; *carn* 'done, finished'; *cranta-* 'finish, achieve, complete'.]

dâ

[This item is grouped with *dain*.]

dadnuin, sinking down. Stem **numh-**.

See *nuin*.

[*dadnún* >> *dadnuin*. *nún* >> *nuin*.]

dadvenn, adj. & adv. downhill, and figuratively, easy-going, easy, not arduous. [ONo. **datbhend**. Cf. *ambhend*.]

dadvinn, pl. **dadvinniath**. downhill slope. rash course, impetus, path to destruction.

[In ONo. **datbhend** the **b** was altered from **v** as it was being written. Cf. ENF *dadvenn* 'downhill', listed with *benn* 'inclined, sloping'.]

dain, adj. high, lofty, noble, sublime. pl. **dain**, or **dainin**. [**dagnā*. Cf. *dâ* next.]

dâ, high. pl. **dai**. [**dagā* : Q *tā-*, T *daga*. Ilk. *tōk*.]

dain, **dein**, a height, summit — or height, loftiness, sublimity. pl. **deinir**. [**dagni-*. Cf. Q *tāne*, *tānie*.]

[In the third item the alternative **dain** and the plural **deinir** were added later. Cf. ENF *dā* 'high', said to have no plural; *dain* 'high, noble, divine'; *dain* 'height, summit'.]

darw, adj. tired. (pl. ONo. **deirw**, **deirbh**, now **derw** = **deru**.) [**dar'wa-* = Q *tarwa*, *tarva*.]

[Cf. ENF *darw* 'weary'.]

dor, n. land. (ONo. **ndor-** as shown in **i-nnor**, **indor**, the land : this is still correct, **i-nór** but written **i-ndor**,

instead of analogical **i-dhor**.) pl. **duir**, in compounds **-dyr**. [**ndōre*. Cf. Q *nōre*.]

doirion, **dairion**, **de(i)rion** : lord (of a certain district), chief. **doirion ar neirion**.

[*doeirion* >> **doirion** in the first instance, and *doerion* >> **doirion** in the second; **dairion** is a later insertion. The phrase *doirion ar neirion* apparently means 'lord and hero'; see *ne(i)rion* below. Cf. ENF *dór* 'land'.]

ei- initial. See *ai-*.

elirdh, **elirdhi**. See *olerdh*, *gir*.

elven, **elbhen**, n. wonder (both abstract = wonderment, & = a wonder, marvel). pl. **elvin**. [ONo. **elmhend** = Q *elmenda*.]

elvain(n), adj. indecl. wondrous, marvellous. Also as n. = wonder(ful thing). pl. (as n.) **elvein(n)iath**, **elvenniath**. [**elméndaṣa*.]

elvennai, adj. wonderful — usually as an interjection. [**elmendaṣā*.]

[The abbreviation "indecl." (indicating that as an adjective *elvain(n)* is indeclinable) was inserted later. Cf. ENF *elven* 'wonderment, wonder'; *elvain* 'wonderful; a wonder, marvel'; *elvennai* 'marvellous'.]

garth, pl. **ge(i)rth**, place;

gartha-, to set, put in position, appoint, &c.;

garthant, placed, appointed, ordained, decreed.

Garthad, open place, square; pl. **gerthaid**.

Gair (i), there is room (for); pa. t. **geraint**;

garadren, pl. **geredrin**, having room for, convenient, adequate, opportune;

garadros, opportunity.

[Entries on typed sheet. Cf. GL *gar*, *garth*, *gardhin* 'place, especially an inhabited district'.]

gir, n. no pl. inwards, interior, inside, heart.

girdh, n. (original pl. of above); entrails, bowels.

olerdh, pl. **elirdh** pitiless, cruel.

[**zirda*, pl. *zirdi*. Q *hir*, pl. *hirdi*; *olirdea*.]

[The gloss “inwards” is the plural noun, used with specific reference to the inner organs or entrails (now more usual in the variant form *innards*). Cf. ENF *gir* ‘interior, centre, inwards, inner parts’; *girdh* pl. ‘inwards, entrails’; *orendh* ‘without bowels, pitiless’.]

glabros, babble, chatter, babel, din of voices.

glabod, babbling, &c. pa.t. **glebaint**.

glabadol, chattering, talkative;

glabroseb, full of the din of voices; pl. **glebroesib**;

glebe(i)dion, a vain talker.

[Entries on typed sheet.]

glavaith, n. a blaze, burning, blazing light, etc. archaic pl. **glevith**, later **glaveithin**, **gleveithin**. [**k'lamektā*. Cf. Q *kalumet*.]

glavaitha to blaze. (*k'lamakta-*)

[The plural forms were originally given as “pl. **glaveithin**, **glav**”, but this was struck through and replaced before it was completed. Cf. ENF *glamhaith*, *glabhaith* ‘a blaze’ and QL *kalumet* ‘lamp’.]

go-. Originally unaccented form of **gwá-**. prefix = together, &c. (Q, T *va-*.)

[Cf. ENF prefix *gwá-*, *go-* ‘together, co(n)-’.]

Golodh, n. Gnome. pl. **goelydh**, **gelydh**. coll. **golodhrim**.

goleidhian Gnomeland. (**geleidhian**, **geledhian**; older **goeloeidhian**).

[Tolkien originally began to write the plural of *Golodh* as *gol* but deleted this before completing the form. The collective was altered from **goloedhrim**. Cf. ENF *golodh*; *Gole(i)dhian*; and the earlier forms mentioned there.]

golw, **golu**, n. stench. pl. **gyly**.

golwai, adj. stinking. Also **goluidh** = *golwé(i)ḡa*.

[**3olwē* : Q *holwe*. **3olweḡā*.]

golod, stink, to stink. Stem **golwad-** : pl. **goelwedir**, &c. aor. **goelwaint**, **gelwaint**.

[Cf. ENF *golw* ‘a stink’; *golwai* ‘stinking’.]

gonn, stone, rock. ONo. **gond**. = Q *hond-*. pl. *hondi*.

londa = heart. Cf. *lhonn*.

[This entry was written in (now) very faint pencil, on the same slip as the entry *gunn*. The gloss “rock” was a later addition. The etymology and contrasting note were first given in the form, “= Q *nonda*. *nondō*. Q *kondo*, dragon = *gund*.” This was altered to “= Q *honda*. Q *kondo*, dragon = *gund*. Q *hondo*, heart.” This in turn was struck through and replaced. Cf. ENF *gond*, *gonn* ‘rock’; and (*hond* >>) *lhonn* ‘heart’.]

go-nod-. See *nod-*. ONo. inf. **goenoid**, now **genaid** or **genedi** (**goenoedi**) to count up. 3 sg. **gonod**, **gonodog**, pl. **genedig**, etc. aor. **genedaint**. pp. **gonodant**.

[Cf. ENF *go-nod* ‘to count’.]

gronn. (ONo. **grond**, -**rond**.) pl. **grynn** (**grynd**). cavern. [Q *ronda*.]

[Cf. ENF *grond*, *gronn* ‘cave’.]

gunn, pl. **gynn**, n. dragon. ONo. **gund**, **gynd**.

gonnas, dragon’s lair.

[Q *kondo*, *kondasse*.]

[The initial *g* of each of the Noldorin and Old Noldorin forms in this entry has been altered in pencil from *ē*. Cf. ENF *cunn* ‘dragon’; *cunnas* ‘dragon’s lair’; and the deleted entry *gund* ‘dragon’. Also see the annotation to the entry *gonn* above.]

gwa-, prefix = **go-**. [Q, T *va-*.]

[See the entry *go-* ‘together’.]

gwaith, pl. (originally coll. sg.) men. See *gweg*.

gweg, n. man, male (of Elves or men as opposed to *woman*). Properly adj. = male. [**wikā*. Q, T *vika*, *vica*, valiant.] For pl. †**gwî** = **wî* is used; but usually the collective, originally fem. sg. **gwaith** [**wikā*] is used.

[Cf. ENF *gweg* ‘male, man’.]

†**gwî**, teors, mem. vir. [**wiḡē* = Q, T *vie*.]

[Old English *teors* ‘penis’. Latin *membrum virile* ‘male member’. Cf. *gwib*, below.]

†**gwî**, archaic pl. of **gweg**, q.v.

gwib, “teors”. [**wiḡē*.]

[Cf. ENF *gwib*; and the entry †*gwî*, above.]

haich, aor. of **hich**, vomits.

haist, aor. of **hist**, spits.

haith, ONo. **heith**, aj. moist, wet. pl. **hîth**. [**siktā* : Q *sihta*. T *sitta*. Ilk. *seht*.]

[Cf. ENF *haith* 'moist'.]

harch, chill, cold. pl. **heirch**, now **herch**.

[Cf. ENF *harch* 'chill'.]

hist- : **hist**, spits (**histeg**). aor. **haist**. [**syt-* or *pst-*. Q *histe*, hisses, *piste*, spits.]

[Cf. ENF *hist* 'spits'.]

hich- : **hich**, vomits (**hicheg**). aor. **haich**. [**pšk-*.]

hith, pl. of **haith**.

hoith. See *hug-*.

[There is no entry *hug-* in the dictionary. But each word in the following group is apparently derived from the same stem *hug-*, which is mentioned explicitly under the entry *huis*.]

hoith, coitus (one act), pl. **huith**. [Q *puhta-*.]

huis, coire (trans.), futuere. [**pukse-*.]

huch, cunnus. [**pukku-*.]

huis stem *hug-*. 3 m. **hug** (not **hugeg** usually). aor. **hync** or **hyngiog**. pp. **honc** or **hogant**.

huigion, **hygion**, fututor.

[Latin *coire*, *futuere* = 'to copulate', *fututor* 'one who copulates'. Cf. ENF *hoith*; *hug-*; *huch*.]

hont, trumpet, a trumpeting noise; pl. **hynt**, or recent **hontath**;

cara hont, to honk trumpet loudly.

[Entry on typed sheet. See *cara*.]

huiriaith, **hyriaith**, n. gale. pl. **hyriaithin**. [**√suru-* blow : **suriakta*.]

[The slip containing this entry bears the preprinted date "16/4/23", i.e. 16 April 1923. Cf. ENF *huiriaith*, *hyriaith*.]

îth, archaic pl. of **aith**, thorn, q.v.

lhin. (ONo. **hlind**.) arrow. [Q *pilin*, *pilind-*. T *pilinde*. **p(i)lind-*.]

[Cf. ENF *lhind*, *lhin* 'arrow' and QL *pilin* 'feather'.]

luith, n. magic, spell. pl. **luithar**. [Q *luhtu*.]

[Cf. ENF *luith*, *lhuth* 'magic, spell'.]

lung, **lhung**, heavy. pl. **lhyng**. [Q *lungo*.]

[Cf. ENF *lhung* 'heavy'.]

mad, 3 sg. impersonal, eats (**medi**). **madog**, **madas** = older **madeg**, **mades** as m., f. respectively of this. **madui** = ONo. **maid**, pres. subjunctive, may eat.

madath, past imperfect, was eating.

mant, pp. eaten, of which late mod[ern] f[orm] is **madant**.

maint, aor. ate. (later **medaint**.)

mannai, aor. subjunctive, might eat. = ONo. **menni**, late MNo. **madannai**.

madren, pl. **medrin**, edible.

[The characterization of **madeg**, **mades** as "older" is an insertion. The words "or **mediant**" have been deleted after **madant**. Cf. GL *mad* 'eat'; *madrin*, *madriol* 'edible, fit for food, wholesome'. See the group of entries under *medi*, below.]

maith, ravishment, seizure, usually = rape.

maithod = rapture.

[Q. *mapta*, *maptale*.]

maitha-, vb. to ravish. imperfect **maithaf**. aor. **mebaint** or **maithaint**. pp. **mabant**. [Q *mapta-*, *mapant-*.]

maithion, seizer.

maithweg, ravisher.

[The form **maithod** was originally written **maithros**. Cf. ENF *maith* 'ravishment'; *maithion*, *maithweg* 'ravisher'.]

malen, adj. (pl. **melin**) pale, yellowish, sickly.

[Cf. ENF *malen* 'wan, pale'.]

medi, eat. See *mad*.

medi, to eat, eating.

medaith (**medethir**, **-ig**, **-ais**, &c.) pl. of past imperfect. were eating.

medaint (**medenniog**, **-ennias**, **-ennir**, &c. late forms of past aorist = ONo. **maint**, &c.)

medid, indeclinable adj. edible.

mennin, pl. of pp. **mant**. = eaten.

mennil & later form **medennil**, pl. of pp. active = having eaten (**mannel**).

***menni**. ONo. = **mannai**, past aor. subjunctive. = might (have) eat(en).

medion, pl. **medionnin**, n. eater.

medianw, pp. (pres. passive) being eaten. Now used = or replacing **madant**, later form of **mant**, pp. = eaten. pl. **medienw** or **medieiny**.

me(i)nniog, **meinnias**. m., f. of **maint**, aor. he, she ate.

meidianweb, worthy of being eaten.

[**medennig** >> **medenniog**; **-ennias** >> **-ennias**. **mediant** >> **medianw**; the pl. forms **medienw**, **medieiny** were added later. The manuscript has "fm." for "m., f." but **me(i)nniog** appears to be masculine and **meinnias** feminine.]

minedh, aj. thin, fine, small. pl. **minidh**. comparative †**miniant**, **minidhiant**. [**minûā**. Q *minya*, slender.]

[Cf. ENF *minedh* 'fine, slender'.]

nainn. ON **neinn**. aj. blue, pl. †**ninn**. [**nindyā* = Q *ninya*.]

[Cf. ENF *naim*.]

neb, adv. near;

neibio, nearly, almost;

nebmerion, neighbour;

nebweg, fem. **nebuin**; pl. **nebwaith** neighbour;

gonebadach, refl. to approach one another, to become like, resemble;

goneb, indeclinable adj. similar.

[Entries on typed sheet.]

nenn, water, river. pl. **ninn**. [Q, T *ninda*.]

[Cf. ENF *nen* 'water'.]

ne(i)rion, pl. **neirionnin**, hero. **neriond-*. Cf. †**nîr**, poetic word = warrior-elf, prince of the Gnomes, esp. in phrase *nîr ar thîr*, hero and king. (Q *nēr*, *nēr-*.)

[Cf. ENF *ne(i)rion*.]

nimp, indeclinable adj. pale, wan. [Q *ninqe*, white.]

[Cf. ENF *nimp* 'wan, sickly'.]

ninn. See *nenn*, *nainn*.

†**nîr** hero, prince. See *neirion*.

nuin, n. & inf. sinking down, going down. (? < *nubhin*.)

dadnuin, sinking : now only used of going downhill, down stairs, etc.

3 sg. **dadnú**, m. **dadnuveg**.

aor. †**dadní**, now **dadnyvaint**.

impf. **dadnovath**, or **-nuvath**.

pl. **dadnyvaith**, **-nevaith**; **dadnévethir**, **-nyvethir**.

[**nûn** >> **nuin**. **dadnú** >> **dadnuin**. **dannovath** >> **dadnovath** (or possibly the reverse). **dadnyveith** >> **dadnyvaith**. Cf. ENF *nún* 'sinking, going down, to sink, set'.]

oif, (a) terror, horror; evil phantom, ghost. pl. **uif** or **oifar**. [**okswē*. Q *oswe*.]

[Cf. ENF *oif* 'terror, phantom'.]

oith, n. feud. pl. **uith**. [Q *ohta*, war.]

[Cf. ENF *oith*.]

olerdh, cruel. pl. **elirdh**, **oelirdh**. (For etymology see *gir*.)

elirdhi, cruelty.

[Above, under the entry *girdh* 'entrails, bowels', is the subentry *olerdh*, pl. *elirdh* 'pitiless, cruel'.]

orn, n. tree. pl. **yrn**. [**orne-* : Q *orne*.]

[Cf. ENF *orn*.]

orthanc, without break or cleavage, united, continuous, unbroken, etc. pl. **oerthainc**, **erthainc**.

[Cf. ENF privative prefix *ur-* 'without, -less'; *thanc* 'split, cloven, forked' ENF also has the homonym *orthanc* 'masked', listed under *ur-*.]

pess, n. saying, to say. also a saying, saw.

Stem **ped-**, strong conjugation (-i-). pres. **ped** (**pedeg**, **pedir**). aor. **pint** (later **peint**, **pedaint**, **pedint**). **penniog**, &c. pp. **pent**.

peidion, sayer, soothsayer.

[**pennigog** >> **penniog**. Cf. ENF *peda* 'to say'.]

peth, n. word. pl. **petha**, †**pith**. See *ped-*, say. [**qettā* : Q *qetta*.]

[**pith** was originally either **peith** or **paith**. Cf. ENF *pith* 'word', pl. *pith*, or *pethas*.]

pint. See *pess*, *ped*-.

rhoid. (ONo.) — now **rhaid**. rush, hurtle; also as noun, a rush(ing). [**rotya*-.] 3 sg. **rhoid**, m. **rhoidiog**, **rhaid**-, **rhe(i)diog**. aor. **rhynt** or **rhodaint**.

[The note "(ONo.) — now **rhaid**" was added later. The masculine forms were originally given as **rhoedog**, **rhodog**, **rhe(i)diog**; and **rhodaint** appears to have been altered from **rhedaint**. Cf. ENF *rhoid* 'to let go'.]

sair, aged, ancient;

sairos, great age;

sairothwen, antiquity;

sairweg, old man, sage;

sairweigian, proverbial wisdom, sage saying.

[Entries on typed sheet.]

tain, aj. straight. pl. **tîn**. [**tegnā* : Q *tina* < *tīr̥na* < *ter̥na* : T *tigna* = *tingna*.]

comparative **teiniant**.

[Cf. ENF *tain* 'straight'.]

tangod, n. fixing, confirming, etc.

tangod-, fix.

tanc, adj. firm, steady, steadfast. pl. **tainc**.

[Q *tanka* : T *tanca*. Ilk. *póh*.]

[Cf. ENF *tanc* 'firm'; *tangod* 'to fix, fixing'.]

tarf, adj. dry. pl. **te(i)rf**, **terf**.

[ENF has *tarch* 'dry'.]

teilian, jest, sport, game, mockery.

[**t(y)alíanda* : cf. Q *tyaliend*-.]

[Cf. ENF *teilian* 'sport, jesting, play, mockery'.]

thanc, n. cleft, break, breach. pl. **thainc**, or **thanga**. (**orthanc**, unbroken, &c., q.v.) [**stankas*-.]

thanc, adj. cleft, divided. pl. **thainc**.

Cf. **lamthanc**. [**stanka*.] Related to *dag*-. See *dail*.

[Cf. ENF *thanc* 'split, cloven, forked'; *thamb*, *tham* 'tongue'; *dail* 'axe-blade'.]

thír, complete, full, accomplished, ended, up to required number, &c.;

thirod, making complete, filling in last details;

thiradant, elaborately finished.

[Entries on typed sheet.]

tîn, pl. of **tain**, aj. straight.

tlach, a clap, clash;

tlachol, clashing;

tlacha-, to clap, clash, clatter;

tlais, **tlass**, splashing, flapping noise.

[Entries on typed sheet.]

tleth, pl. **tlith**. adj. sloping, slanting, leaning. [Q *tilta*, slanting; T *tolta*, leaning, tottering; Ilk. *bold*, slade, hillside. **tītā*.]

tlad, hillside, slope. pl. **tlaid**. [*tītā*, *tītā*.]

[The gloss for **tleth** was originally "sloping, uphill". The Ilkorin gloss "slade" = 'a slope, hollow' (OED). Cf. QL *tilt*- 'make slope, incline, decline, shake at foundations, make totter', *tiltin* 'slanting'.]

tô, n. wool; fleece (pl. **tui**). [**togo*-.]

[Cf. ENF *tó* 'fleece'.]

tonn, n. a bored hole, perforation. pl.

tynn. [Q *tunda*.]

tunneb, **tundeb**, full of holes, riddles.

pl. **tynnib**. also **tunnen**, pl. **tynnin**.

[Cf. ENF *tonn* 'hole']



[Three slips contain English to Noldorin glosses.]

eat : *medi* : eating, *medi*. regular conjugation, strong *-(i)* verbs.

edible : *madren*, pl. *medrin*; *medid*, indeclinable.

eater, **feeder** : *medion*.

build : *adob*, n.

building, *adob*. he builds, *adog*, *adabeg*; built, *adanc*, he built, *edainc*.

builder : *edebion*, pl. *edebionnin*.

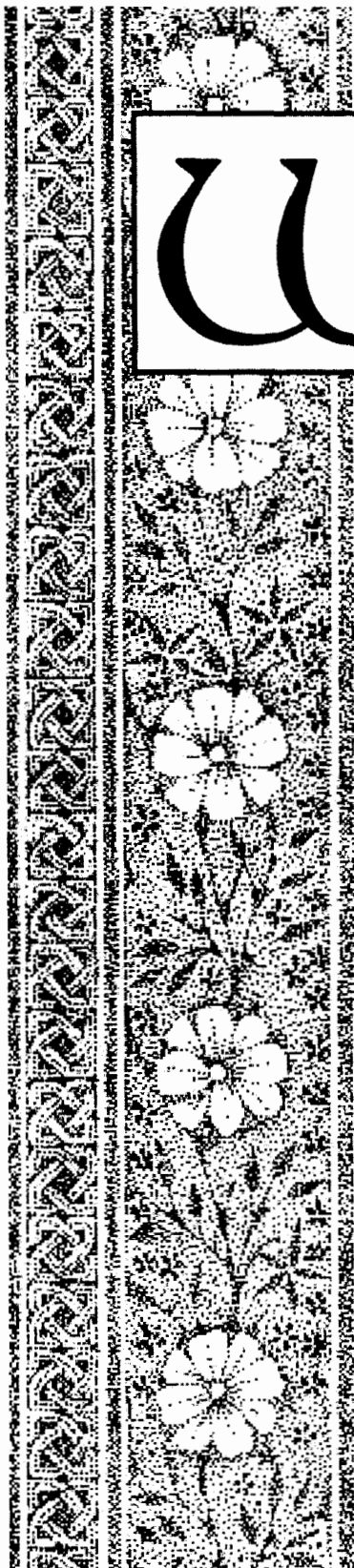
fix : *tangod*, fixing, making, confirming. verb *tangad*-, regular. (*tenged*-, &c.)

confirmer, fixer, establisher : *tengedion*.



List of Abbreviations

- adj., aj. = adjective.
 adv., av. = adverb.
 aor. = aorist (tense).
 c., ca. = circa.
 cf., cp. = compare.
 coll. = collective.
 diphths. = diphthongs.
 Dor. = Doriathrin.
 ed. = editor.
 e.g. = for example.
 ENF = “Early Noldorin Fragments”.
 ENG = Early Noldorin Grammar.
 Eng. = English.
 esp. = especially.
 etc., &c. = et cetera.
 f., fem. = feminine.
 fol. = folio.
 Fr. = French.
 G., Gn. = Gnomish.
 gen. = genitive.
 Ger. = German.
 GG = Gnomish Grammar.
 GL = Gnomish Lexicon.
 GLS = Gnomish Lexicon Slips.
 I., Ilk. = Ilkorin.
 ibid. = in the same place.
 i.e. = that is.
 impf. = imperfect.
 inf. = infinitive.
 intr. = intransitive.
 IPA = International Phonetic Association.
 irreg. = irregular.
 m., masc. = masculine.
 MC = *The Monsters and the Critics and Other Essays*.
 MS. = manuscript.
 n. = noun.
 N., No. = Noldorin.
 NFG = “Name-list to *The Fall of Gondolin*”.
 no. = number.
 occ. = occasional(ly).
 OE = Old English.
 OED = *The Oxford English Dictionary*.
 ON, ONo. = Old Noldorin.
 op. cit. = work cited.
 p., pp. = page, pages.
 pa.t. = past tense.
 p. impf. = past imperfect.
 pl. = plural.
 PME = “The Poetic and Mythologic Words of Eldarissa”.
 pp. = past or passive participle.
 pres. = present (tense).
 pret. = preterite.
 Q., Qu. = Qenya, Quenya.
 QL = Qenya Lexicon.
 q.v. = which see.
 r. = recto.
 refl. = reflexive.
 RP = Received Pronunciation.
 R1 ... R26 = Rumilian documents. (See pages 6 and 7 for a detailed list.)
 sc. = understand or supply.
 sg. = singular.
 Span. = Spanish.
 suff. = suffix(ed).
 s.v. = under the word or entry.
 T. = Telerin.
 tr. = transitive.
 v. = verso.
 vb. = verb.
 3 sg. = 3rd person singular.
 I = *The Book of Lost Tales, Part One*.
 II = *The Book of Lost Tales, Part Two*.
 III = *The Lays of Beleriand*.
 IV = *The Shaping of Middle-earth*.
 V = *The Lost Road and Other Writings*.
 XI = *The War of the Jewels*.
 & = and.
 † = archaic or poetic.
 √ = root.
 * = unattested. (But also used by Tolkien in place of ‘†’ when typing.)
 < = derived from (historically).
 > = shifted to (historically).
 << = changed from (in the manuscript).
 >> = changed to (in the manuscript).
 {...} = deleted (in the manuscript).
 [...] = added editorially. (But Tolkien sometimes used brackets, and these are indicated as such when they occur.)

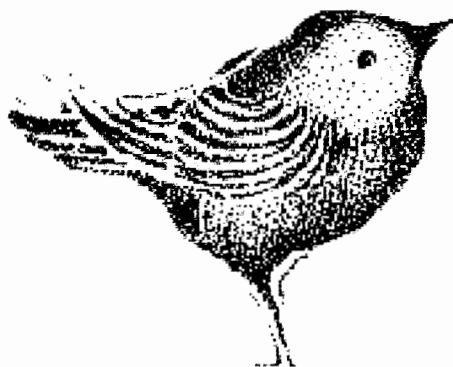


U

ho was Ilúvatar?' asked Eriol.
'Was he of the Gods?'

'Nay,' said Rúmil, 'that he was not,
for he made them. Ilúvatar is the
Lord for Always who dwells be-
yond the world; who made it and
is not of it or in it, but loves it.'

from *The Book of Lost Tales, Part One*
by J. R. R. Tolkien



PARMA ELDALAMBERON

harpwire@ifn.net • www.eldalamberon.com

Cover illustrations © 2001-2002 Adam Victor Christensen